THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 111 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often, the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With wonl measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and treated in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia).

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I speak on your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER M.D.,
No. 149 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society—Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage—Addresses by Mr. Wendell Phillips, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Theodore Tilton, Mary Grew, Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, and C. L. Remond—Resolutions and Letters, Etc.

The thirty-third anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday in the Church of the Puritans. At an early hour the sacred edifice was filled, and though many well-known faces were missed, the attendance was nearly as large and the interest evinced in the proceedings quite as great as in other years. A large proportion of the audience was composed of ladies, and many colored persons were also present. The chair was taken at 10½ o'clock by Mr. Wendell Phillips, President of the Society. The dove Tilton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Stanton occupied seats on the platform.

The proceedings were inaugurated with prayer by the Rev. George H. Hepworth, of Boston.

Mr. Phillips then read the following letters:—

SENATE CHAMBER May 1, 1866.—Dear Sir:—It will not be in my power to take any part at the approaching anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society. My duty will keep me here. I trust that the Society which has done so much for human rights, will persevere until these rights are established throughout the country on the impregnable foundation of the Declaration of Independence. This is not the time for any relaxation of the good energies. Slavery is abolished only in name. The slave oligarchy still lives and insists upon ruling its former victims. Believing, as I do, that the National Government owes protection to the freedmen, so that they shall not suffer in their rights, I insist that it has plenary power over this great question, and that it may do anything needful to assure these rights. In this conviction I shall not hesitate at all times to invoke its intervention, whether to establish what are called *civil rights* or that pivotal right of all, the right to take part in the Government which they support by taxation and by arms. (Applause.) Accept my best wishes, and believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

The President of the Anti-Slavery Society.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Dear Sir:—I cannot attend the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the 8th except by sincere wishes for the complete accomplishment of its purpose to achieve the deliverance of our country from the spirit, as well as the fact, of slavery. Among the most urgent duties of the hour, I count that of pressing upon the intelligence and the conscience of the countrymen the expediency, as well as the obligation, of unqualified recognition of the manhood of man. The nation has liberated 4,000,000 of the people from slavery, and has made them citizens of the republic. That all freemen are entitled to suffrage, on equal terms, is an axiom of free government. (Applause.) Neither color nor race can be allowed, without injustice and damage, as grounds of exception. (Applause.)

If, in the first movement towards national reconstruction, this truth had been distinctly recognized by an invitation to the whole loyal people of every State in rebellion to take part in the work of reorganization, can it now be doubted that the practical relations of every State with the Union would have been already re-established, and with the happiest consequences? Nothing is more profitable than justice. Does not suffrage promote security, content, self-respect, betterment of condition? With suffrage will there not be more and more productive labor than without? Will not suffrage insure order, education respect for law, activity in business, and substantial progress?

I have heard the difference between the production of the lately insurgent States with universal suffrage, and the production of the same States without it, estimated at $100,000,000 a year. At this rate, the injustice of the denial of suffrage will cost those States, will cost the nation, $500,000,000 in five years—enough to pay nearly one fifth of the national debt. Is it too much to expect that sensible and patriotic men in those States will, for their own good, see their true interest in their plain duty, and join hands with those who seek, not their injury or their humiliation, but their welfare and their honor, in equal rights for all? However these things may be, this, at least, seems clear—he men who so long contended for justice to the enslaved, and now contend for justice to the emancipated will not, cannot, must not cease their efforts till justice prevails. (Applause.)

Yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS Esq.

Mr. Phillips also read a letter from the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania for only a few passages of which we have room. He wrote:—

Our present position is not novel, nor is there anything in it to daunt our courage. We are slow to apprehend the teachings of Providence; but we cannot escape the discipline by which they are enforced. We did not doubt the rectitude or ultimate success of the Union cause when its armies were under the command of McClellan, and officered by Fitz John Porter and Buell. Why it was, we could not see, but we now know that if they had been true soldiers the North would have conquered by its own power, and we could not have vindicated the negro's manhood by pointing to Fort Wagner, Port Hudson, Millken's Bend, and the many other fields of courage has made historical.

Had Andrew Johnson so willed it, when Booth made him President, he could have established political equality throughout the South; but he had the control of no agency potent enough to eradicate the prejudice of the North. But as a political McClellan, with Seward for his Porter and Raymond for his Buell (applause), he will convince the true men both North and South that they need the political power of all the loyal men of the country to save the results of the war, as they did their military power to achieve them. The Almighty can make the wrath of even Andrew Johnson praise him, and He will do it. But as we also are His agents we may hasten the day. Let us there ore be instant in well-doing. * * * It is in our power to settle the fact in question "beyond cavil or dispute." The 39th Congress has taken its position, and will maintain it. It will not quail before Executive dictation, or be seduced by Executive patronage. The people are soon to elect its successor, and I adjure the American Anti-Slavery Society to see to it that they understand the issues upon which they are to pass. (Applause.)

Mr. Phillips—We have other letters, but we will reserve them for another occasion.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Phillips then read the following resolutions, having previously stated that they would form the subject of discussion at the meeting yesterday and to-day:—

Resolved, That considering what the nation owes the negro, what it has promised him, and remembering the lesson of the war it is evident there is no course for us to tread, either safe, just, or honorable, except to guarantee to him at once every political right enjoyed by every citizen in the same circumstances. Every other path is alike deathly and infamous.

Resolved, That the present condition of the negro is one of nominal freedom but of suffering almost equal with that he endured under the yoke, of entire dependence on the white race for every privilege and the recognition of every right—that no mere enactment of Congress can alter this, unless it makes him in every respect the absolute equal of the white man before the law.

Resolved, That the Southern States may see the history and nature of the policy they are initiating in the glass of Jamaica, and find that every attempt to cheat the emancipated negro out of substantial freedom incurs bankruptcy of wrecks property, and ends in blood.

Resolved, That the Rebellion has not ceased; it has only changed its weapons. Once it fought, now it intrigues; once it followed Lee in arms, now it follows President Johnson in guile and chicanery; once it had its headquarters in Richmond, now it encamps in the White House.

Resolved, That the President has betrayed the loyal North; is bent on giving it over, bound hand and foot, into the hands of its once conquered foe; that he should long ago have been impeached for gross usurpation in his manifest use of his high powers to aid Rebellion, and for the treasonable purpose of defeating the secure and peaceful settlement of the nation.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the nation, especially of the Abolitionists, are due to the clear-sighted and devoted courage of Congress for its check and rebuke to treason by passing the Civil Rights bill over the veto of the Southern leader. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we demand of Congress, as clearly within its constitutional authority, to secure, by appropriate legislation, his political rights, especially the right of suffrage to every citizen of the United States (applause.) to assert, as a principle of national law definitely settled by the defeat of the Rebellion in the field, that no State is republican in a constitutional and national sense which makes any distinction in civil or political rights among its citizens on account of race or descent; and thirdly, to call on the loyal citizens of the late rebellious States to assemble, by delegates in Convention in such State, and form for it a State Constitution and State measures to regain its place in Congress by choice of senators and Representatives; but that the basis of final settlement should be universal suffrage and universal amnesty. (Applause.)

Resolved, That once a compromise of great principles for immediate ends might have had some plausible defense; but, to-day, and in this crisis, whoever purposes to settle any national issue, on any basis but that of absolute justice, mistakes his time—has failed to learn the lesson of the war—postpones justice, weakens liberty, jeopards nationality, and is a worse traitor, because a more dangerous one, than any armed Rebel has been for the last four years. Better defeat, on a true basis, than success on a compromise of rights. (Applause.) Better that the Rebels should take possession of the Government in 1868, than thwart the course of events and surrender the fruits of victory, by agreeing to any compromise which accepts peace on terms unjust to any race, interest, or section. (Applause.)

Resolved, That when Representatives and Senators forgot the last four years and imitated the truckling politicians of our disgraceful eras, by admitting the white aristocracy of Colorado as a Republican State into this Union, they stultified themselves, betrayed the North and gave the traitor of the White House and the Rebels of the South an unanswerable argument against all their hollow zeal for justice and freedom. (Great applause.)

MR WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Phillips, on coming forward, was received with considerable applause. He commenced his address by stating that he wished to make a few remarks on one of the resolutions which had been offered. Mr. Phillips then read the third resolution, and proceeded substantially as follows:—"I think there is very much truth in the remarks which my friend Mr. Remond has made to us touching the colored race. Much as some of us have been charged with partiality in our judgment of that race, no such charge ought ever to close the lips of an American at this crisis against acknowledging the marvellous, wholly unexpected development of the characteristics of that race provoked by the events of our civil contest. It will be a rare and beautiful credit to the negro in the history of this Rebellion, that, while when we spoke of white men we designated their position in relation to the issues of the war—we said loyal men, Republican, Copperhead, Secessionist—we added an epithet to the name of white. When we divided the South, we spoke of the loyalists and the Rebels, but no man ever added an adjective to this black man. To be black was loyalty, patriotism, and justice, without an epithet. (Applause.) They needed no description. Instinct, common sense magnanimity, saved them alone from treason and from that cowardice which takes the name of policy, and conceals its sentiment. We have a great many men at the South, whites, who were said to have sympathized with the Union, but they had not the courage to show it. In the first moments of the war they held their peace. Men said that was cowardice, but Fort Hudson and Fort Wagner settled that charge, and we have this day to accord to their good sense.

I found great fault with the report of General Grant touching General Butler, not that he criticized his less memorable efforts in Virginia, but because he criticized them in a spirit which forgot that in 1861 it was Butler's wit that saved us Baltimore, and thereby saved us the capital and symbol of nationality. (Applause.) If Butler had not gone round by Annapolis and saved us the passage to the capital, Grant would never have had room to be. He forgot that when in that great crisis of the war New Orleans gave us control of the Gulf again, it was Benjamin Butler that saved us in that second terrible crisis of national emergency; and he will tell us, as will his successor, too, that in that moment, when all the Black race was reticent—he will tell us that it was to the loyalty of the black men of New Orleans that he owed it that the national flag waved in triumph over the third city of the republic.

It has been proved beyond dispute that a thousand men engendered the Rebellion, and gave it birth. If, in 1860, God had pleased to take them to Himself, or drop them the other way (laughter) there had been no Rebellion. These men are still alive, the larger portion of them. Congress proposes disfranchise them. It is idle. Disfranchising them would only be uniting them by that tenderest of all ties, the tie of a common misfortune. Disfranchise John Andrew, and Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, and you add fifty per cent. to their power. Disfranchise Jeff Davis, and you add to his influence in his native State. If he could have been hanged he would have passed into history as a sentiment, perhaps like the memory of Charles I, like power; but that time has floated by. Disfranchisement is an aggravation. Every sane man knows that in settling the problem of the future those men must be counted in. If we have not got elemental forces enough to neutralize them, this nationality is a failure. But we have elements—we have sufficient strength to ignore Jefferson Davis and a thousand like him, if they still live, and that strength is JUSTICE (App ause.)

Now let us face the whole problem. Let us open our eyes wide and take in the whole country. You can neither get rid of nor change the half million leading minds of the South. Battle does not convert a million of men. Nations do not live or change by battles; they live and change by efforts. God does not change long prejudices, but He takes them away every thirty years, and leaves room for the fresh young truth to grow. We have got to work for that before 5,000,000 of poisoned men and treble-poisoned women are taken out from the midst of the nation. Meantime, how shall we fortify justice? how shall we render posterity possible? I think there is a little mistake in appreciating the motives of the South on this question. I do not believe that the South dreads simply negro suffrage. It is not there that the South meets the light of the question. A negro voting once a year at the town poll is not after all, such an inexpressible evil. The blight comes later in the programme. Four hundred thousand negroes in South Carolina, with every adult possessing a vote, does no more negro suffrage only; it means a score of negro representatives in the House of Representatives. (Applause.) It means New Orleans not only counting among her merchants men with colored blood, but counting among her Senators and Representatives, among her chief officers, colored men. The Northerner who goes up to Columbia to take his seat will find a colored man sitting beside him. When the committees are raised there must be white and colored men on them. Both will be found inspecting proposed public improvements, such as railway schemes, and then the next thing is social equality. That is where the Southern man meets the question. The Northern statesman has always seen not as far as his nose but an inch behind it (Laughter.) The Southern man sees beyond it and the South sees it to-day. She knows that the real lesson of this war is that there is no distinction of races; that the American idea is of that cosmopolitan character which welcomes to its magnanimous bosom all races and all creeds. The South knows it and she resists universal suffrage as a *recruit courier* of the Army of Equality that comes behind. There is no use in disguising the question, and the man that does not believe that the black man in the darkest hovel of South Carolina is as thoroughly an American representative as John Hancock signing the Declaration of Independence does not be one to our civilization. (Applause.)

The American Anti-Slavery Society is now co-extensive with our geographical extent. The whole nation has come into its great body, underlying which is the ignorance of all races. That is the lesson of the war, nothing short of it. (Applause.) The South has learned it and knows it; but the North has not learned it yet. She gropes her way towards it. She is willing to accept it. If her leaders had been willing, she had proclaimed her sentiments to the world. There is abundant evidence to show that in May the South was ready to accept the Northern idea. Why was it not done?

My friend Mr. Frothingham says Andrew Johnson is no traitor. He never promised anything, and he has fulfilled it. Well, that is true in a general sense; he never did promise anything. He poured out words, and nothing in them. His treason commenced when he accepted the leadership of the North in this great struggle. Taking office in the name of a dominant party that carried us through the war, he now refuses to serve the party that elevated him. (Applause.) There is his treason. He knew what he was assuming. Very true, we were traitors, as our friend to dus, and stupid traitors. If I have any fools—which some of my friends think I have—it is not the negro, but it is Rarey the horse-tamer (Laughter.) I was reading lately an interesting account of the taming of a lion in Paris. They did it thus:—They took a hussar's jacket stuffed with 500 brass buttons, and threw it into the lion's den. He devoured it right away, and had an awful fit of indigestion, and was sick for a week. (Laughter.) Ever afterwards, when a man with a hussar's jacket entered his den, the brute, with ferocious instinct, never touched him. The Americans have devoured one hussar's jacket, with John Tyler in it; and another with Fillmore; and yet it took another with Andrew Johnson. (Applause and laughter.)

President Johnson, as early as September, set himself to work to break the Republican party to pieces. He uses men, and he would praise me to-day to get him a renomination. (Applause.) The Republican party did not recognize the fact. It went on, step by step, striving to conciliate him until they have to-day demoralized the public. We lost six months of education, an irreparable loss, and I am not sure that now, with the Administration against us and the people thus demoralized, that it will be possible to save the fruits of this battle. But if we mean that our children shall win it the next time a division is made on the battle-field, the loyal North, if it does go down, must go down with the banner of absolute justice above it, with no compromise over its head. (Great applause.) When history records that we were divided, let it say that we were divided, knowing what they wanted, and struggling for it with their whole hearts, and let our children open their record, and say, "here is what our fathers' experience taught them, and they failed in it. Let us struggle, and succeed." When history writes our fate, if it comes to that, let it record that we knew there was no cure for this national past but in equal and absolute justice to every human being, and that we died fighting for it. The negro is our only element of strength at the South; it is on him the structure of nationality is to rest in the future. We want them to learn to read and write, to be within the circle and influence of Northern journals; we want them to be where their minds can be reached by the discussion of Northern politics and statesmanship. The South has kept her negroes and poor whites ignorant and debased. She told us that she did not want them to come within the circle of our influence, that she would in that case be building up a life for us in her very midst. She said the dead weight of the poor white and the negro shall exist in our system as a basis of a slaveholding oligarchy. How shall we remedy this state of things? I will tell you how. I believe that the great weakness of our Congress is that it wishes to argue this question on precedent. It goes back to 1860. Well, now, if the precedents are not all against us they are at least very confused, and my position as an abolitionist would be this:—The nation has gone through this revolutionary effort. That revolution grew out of one idea. It was a struggle to stereotype into national law one idea and that idea is this: that the word Republican, in a national constitutional American sense, was the absolute equality of every citizen before the law. That is the political meaning of the revolution. Now when a senator tells me anything about 1860, I do not care anything about it. We have settled one thing, that this country is a country of human equality. Lowell said, "Make a man a man and let him be." That was the whole necessity of the struggle. It contained in ten words the whole philosophy of the thing. Take your ghosts of efforts before 1860, and bury them where they belong, in the earth. The inference from that is this—My friend says they are exercising their right to education under the shadow of the sword. True; but Congress is bound to protect the rights of every citizen from Maine to New Orleans, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If I am going to allow the negro to vote on the question whether we shall fight France or not, I have a right to argue with him, a right to approach him, a right to have him in an "arguable" state—allow me to coin a word for the occasion. (Applause.) When a nation adopts universal suffrage, it has a right to put every citizen into an arguable state. I am not going to trust the negroes of Alabama unless I am also allowed the right to follow them with instruction. Secondly, Congress has a right to protect schools forever, in New Orleans or anywhere else. The nation should never be sheathed. South Carolina can never be shut up like China or Japan. Massachusetts has a right to visit South Carolina, and talk in every cabin within her boundaries. (Applause.) This is a new dispensation; this is a new testament. This is what we have got to assume. I shall claim, as long as I live, that Congress has got the right to carry the school-house wherever it carries the ballot-box. Universal suffrage is God's normal school for the masses. Schools and political rights have made New England the best governed country on the face of the earth. William Cobbett said in somewhat homely English, 'God gave a man a stomach, and thereby gave the necessity of being an educated man.' When Grant started from Washington to go to Richmond and could not get there, what did he do? Why he "flanked" Jefferson Davis. We mean to flank Secession now. I put into the scale Jefferson Davis with his hatred, Wade Hampton with his ignorance and his red command; I put in ignorance, prejudice, aristocracy, and I am going to accept them as necessary evils; but I also put into the other scale the instructive loyalty never at fault of the negro race, and give him a right to the ballot. I put by the side of him the Yankee with his brains; with his pockets full of greenbacks (applause), and I agree I have got the normal forces of society—capital, labor, and harmony, and Jefferson Davis may wait to the end of the chapter. He waits in vain. The other day Carl Schurz said to an audience:—"If you want to go South, go there in parties of one hundred and carry your pistols in your pockets." You cannot invade the South with the elements of civilization. The white men are flying from the South into Missouri and Kansas and Iowa. This tide must be turned back. We always said in 1862 this army is to conquer with the ballots; the men are to stay South and transfer the North there. But the armies were not disbanded there, and they returned to their homes. They must be carried back; capital must go back under cover of the sword. The South is desolate forty miles by Sherman's march. If New York were burned to the ground to-day, what would you do? You would go to London and ask for the great tool of modern civilization—money. The South knows this. The North agrees to give her the money she needs, but she will not have it. She seeks another way of getting it. She reconstructs her States with such codes as to render it impossible for her to get it; she puts in office men of such moods that Northern men cannot trust her with their capital. But the South says:—I want it; but at the same time she stands at her door of the National Congress and says:—When I get my ninety representatives in, I will imperil the Treasury of the country, bring in my claims, and if I do not get them, I will write Repudiation over the doors of the National Capitol, and then I will see where Washington can borrow money to put me down. Politics are now in such a state that no man knows which door we will go out of; but the elementary forces of society are with us. Suffrage capital, labor, books, schools, the sword, are all with us and we can reconstruct the South so as to make it the counterpart of Northern civilization. The White House is against us. The Administration is treasonable—the effort to regain its co-operation is a waste of time. Congress, in every effort in that direction, loses strength. Run over the record of Congress. Where are the men who led us in '64 and '65? They dare not utter their opinions. They confess the almost unlimited power of a national patronage. Congress looks weak; it means well. We are beginning to discuss "what is constitutional." I hate the word. (Applause.) The war power is constitutional. Lowell has put it again in a single line. He says let Congress put up on its outside door "No trust," "No trust." (Laughter.) Do not trust anybody; trust things, trust events, trust suffrage, trust books, trust right, that is the lesson of the war. I think Congress is beginning to trust too much the limit of constitutional scruples. The wave has gone up two feet, but it has also gone back twenty inches. But the tide, however slowly it rises, is not to be checked. Slavery is not yet ended. Mississippi has her vagrant law. South Carolina has her lash. Louisiana has her power of contract, and that is slavery. I know that a great many persons believe that all this is very revolutionary talk, but talk otherwise and you surrender the battle. I will not detain you longer, but I wish to impress on the mind of every one of you, that this revolution is still in progress. Rome, in her old days of trouble, appointed a dictator, and told him to see that the Republic is safe." The message which I, for one, send to Congress is, if you can safely remain in session be in session forever. (Applause.) See, at whatever cost, by the exercise of whatever despotism, that the republic is safe. (Great applause.)

THEODORE TILTON'S REMARKS.

Theodore Tilton was introduced. He entirely agreed with Mr. Phillips that slavery had not yet ended. He disagreed, however, with Mr. Remond, who thought the cause of the black man safe because the President was on our side and the Copperheads on the other. Mr. Tilton thought the President and the Copperheads both on one side. He believed in universal suffrage and universal amnesty, but not in the withdrawal of the troops, that the time for amnesty had not yet arrived. The speaker was in favor of justice to both black and white. He was in hopes that to-day those present would not only applaud Mr. Phillips, but would put their hands in their pockets to help the negro.

Mrs. Mary Greer, of Philadelphia, spoke for about a quarter of an hour, and was during the delivery of her address repeatedly applauded.

The meeting shortly after adjourned to 7½ in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was largely attended at the evening session. Mr. Phillips occupied the chair. The first speaker was the Rev. John T. Sargent, of Boston, who said that he hoped to see the time when Equal Rights should be the rule, and not the exception, when such men as Frederick Douglass and others, men of dark skin, should be eligible to situations of trust and emolument. He was a believer in the doctrine of "make a man and let him be." (Applause.)

The time will come when that self-evident act of justice shall be secured to all men and women, black as well as white. This was the tendency of things. Congress was not decided on that point, but the question should be agitated. The President and his Cabinet should be denounced, all compromise should be scouted, the people should be summoned to a Congress on the solemn crisis, we should raise higher and higher the banner of our remonstrance over every church-tower, agitate, agitate, until we shall break down the barriers of oppression the world over. As our President here to-night has said, the White House is to-day the headquarters of the Rebellion, and the President of the United States is playing for a second term of office.

Mr. Sargent proceeded to make some pungent remarks on the action of Mr. Secretary Seward, which provoked the risibles of the audience, and continued somewhat as follows:—We are determined that this thing shall succeed even if we have to die in the struggle. (Applause.) It can no more be stopped than the waters of the sea can be driven back or the rock of ages be shaken. Let us not be discouraged, but go cheerful and confident that right and justice will finally triumph.

Speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Parker Pillsbury, and others.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THIRD EDITION

PROBST.

READING OF THE DEATH WARRANT.

HE IS TO BE EXECUTED ON FRIDAY, THE EIGHTH OF JUNE.

DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER.

FULL ACCOUNTS OF THE SCENE THIS MORNING.

STOLID INDIFFERENCE OF THE FIEND.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

On the 9th day of May, 1863, Anton Probst, the octo-homicide, landed for the first time in the United States, at Castle Garden, New York. On the 9th day of May, 1866, or on the third anniversary of his landing, by a somewhat singular coincidence, the felon had read to him the warrant for his execution signed by Andrew G. Curtin, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This morning Sheriff Howell received the warrant for Probst's execution, and lost no time in hastening to the prison to read the same to the prisoner, which fixes the day of his death on FRIDAY, THE 8th DAY OF JUNE, 1866.

As soon as the warrant was received, Sheriff Howell, District Attorney Charles Gilpin, Deputy Sheriff Enoch Taylor, and the representatives of the Philadelphia press, one of whom was a reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, proceeded in a carriage to the prison.

After a few moments spent in consultation with Mr. Perkins, the keeper of the prison, the entire visiting party, accompanied by Mr. Perkins, the Catholic confessor, Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., prison inspector, and one or two other officials, proceeded to Probst's cell, where the Sheriff, in as delicate a manner as possible, proceeded to discharge his official duty.

Probst was found sitting on his bed with his head against the wall, and clasping his left knee with his clenched hands. A German prayer-book was at his side, and he appeared as though he had just been engaged in reading.

On the entrance of the party Probst quietly turned his eyes towards the door, and eyed each one as he entered, but did not seem to betray any inquisitiveness of disposition. He appeared quiet and composed, yet had rather an air of dejection.

The Sheriff on entering said, "How do you feel to-day, Probst?" The prisoner answered in a low tone of voice "Oh, I feel pretty well," and bent his eyes on his knee. The prisoner was the recipient of a few additional kind words at the hands of the Sheriff, to which he paid but little attention, and then that official informed him that he had received from the Governor the warrant for his execution. Probst, without changing position, slightly bowed his head, still keeping his eyes fixed on his knee.

The Sheriff then drew from his pocket the warrant, and told Probst he would read it to him, to which the prisoner bowed a slight acquiescence, but uttered no word. The Sheriff, after remarking that this was the third time he had had to perform the same painful duty in the same cell, proceeded in a clear and distinct voice to read the warrant.

The prisoner bestowed little attention, except at the main point of the warrant, where the day for execution was named. He maintained a stolid composure, and did not move a muscle of his face. At the conclusion of the reading Probst simply glanced for a moment at the Sheriff, but said not a word.

The Sheriff, after he had finished reading, exhorted the prisoner to use the brief space of time allotted to him to the best advantage for his spiritual welfare, and in return Probst simply uttered an unintelligible mono-syllable.

After a short conference in the cell between Mr. Perkins, the Superintendent, and the Sheriff, the party bade Probst good-bye and retired.

During the interview the prisoner said nothing, except in answer to a question, when he stated that he understood the sentence. From the time the Sheriff and his attendants entered the cell until they retired Probst maintained exactly the same position, only now and then glancing from one person to another.

He was attended this morning by a clergyman belonging to St. Philip's Catholic Church, who acted as a relief to his principal confessor, Father Grundther.

His adviser states that Probst informed him, a short time before the entrance of the Sheriff with the death warrant, that he (Probst) had expressed himself quite willing to die, as the only atonement he could make for the terrible crime he had committed.

The prisoner requests that no person be hereafter admitted to his cell, except his spiritual adviser. He desires to remain quiet and undisturbed. He sleeps well at night-time, and for the terrible position in which he is placed, maintains wonderful equanimity of mind.

Sailing of the "Louisiana."

NEW YORK, May 9.—The iron screw steamship *Louisiana*, of the National Line, sailed to-day for Liverpool and Queenstown (Cork Harbor), with a full complement of cabin and a number of steerage passengers, among whom were several from your city, forwarded by W. A. Hamill, the Philadelphia Agent of this company.

The elegant steamship *The Queen* is the next vessel to depart, and leaves on Saturday next, the 12th inst. The steamers of the "National Line" are now leaving regularly every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Boston.

BOSTON, May 9.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of Pike's Peak Railroad Company vs. H. G. Wheeler, for the alleged misappropriation of $200,000 worth of bonds, the arguments of the counsel were closed yesterday, and the decision was reserved.

The United States steamer *Ashuelot*, Commander Febiger, from New York, arrived here to-day. She came through the Sound in company with the double turretted iron-clad *Miantonomah* and the United States steamer *Augusta*, and parted company with them on Tuesday afternoon. The weather was fine, and the *Miantanomah* made excellent speed and behaved splendidly.

SOUTH AMERICA

ALL QUIET AT VALPARAISO

Spain to be Held Responsible for Her Cruelty.

STRANGE ACTION OF ADMIRAL NUNEZ.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamship *New York* has arrived with Aspinwall advices of May 2. She brings the California mails of April 19. Panama advices state that the news from South America is unimportant—matters having remained perfectly quiet since the bombardment of Valparaiso. All the Spanish fleet, except the *Berenguela*, had sailed for northern ports. Nothing had been heard of the *Huescar* and *Independencia*, and the Peruvian sloops *Union* and *America* had sailed towards the Straits of Magellan to meet them.

The Danish Consul-General had sent a note to the Spanish Admiral, saying that his Government would hold Spain responsible for damage to Danish property in Valparaiso. The Admiral refused to receive the note. The barque *Clara Rosalia* had been burned by the officers of the *Berenguela*. Immediately after the bombardment, the English Minister was requested to vacate the premises occupied by him, and no one will rent him another house. His name has also been stricken from the list of members of the Club de la Union." Only two lives were lost, and eight persons wounded during the bombardment. Several churches were destroyed and one hundred and fifty-one Government stores, valued at $500,000, and upwards of $800,000 worth of foreign merchandise. $540,000 will repair all the damage to the public edifices, whilst the bulk of the loss will fall on foreigners.

At Callao preparations were actively making for the reception of the Spanish fleet by the fortifications.

Intelligence from the Barbacoas mines continues unfavorable, most of the miners being sick, and discouraged at the prospects. General Mosquera, the new President of New Granada, is on his way to Aspinwall, in the new war steamer *Coumbia*, the first the Government ever owned. It is thought the capital will be removed from Lorata to Panama. It is reported that the Hamburg brig *Sirius Wind*, from Aspinwall to Santa Marma, was wrecked on the Roncador reef. Much complaint is made of the detention of goods from Europe and the States to Panama, by the Panama Railroad Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Tour of Inspection.

General Rufus Ingalls has been ordered on an inspection tour of military posts through Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Montana, and California.

Jeff. Davis.

The impression has become general here that Jeff. Davis will be put through the ceremony of a mock trial at Norfolk, preparatory to a release.

Indian Affairs.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is making arrangements to hold a council with the Indians of the Plains at Fort Laramie, for a treaty with them. A telegram received yesterday from E. B. Taylor, Superintendent at Omaha, states that 20,000 Indians will attend, and desires to know if subsistence can be furnished them.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Health Officer reports five new cases of cholera, but no deaths, in the Hospital ship since his last report.

**Movements of Secretary Se

LITERATURE.

ADRIFT IN DIXIE. By Edmund Kirke. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans.

Although the title of the little work before us positively asserts that it is the production of Mr. Gilmour's (Edmund Kirke) pen, and although advertisements announce him to be the writer, yet the fact is that he only wrote the *introduction*, while the body of the book was written by a Mr. Henry L. Estabrooks, late Lieutenant in the 26th Massachusetts Intantry. We are at a loss to understand why this deception—for such it appears to be—is practised, unless to palm off the work of another, and secure a large sale under the well-known popularity of Edmund Kirke. The narrative itself is interesting, yet marked by nothing which would induce us, had we been the author, to lay it before the public. Its ability, like the adventures depicted, is only mediocre; while throughout the whole work there is nothing to awaken especial attention. The young man "adrift" is continually looking into cornfields, shunning white fellow-beings, returning into swamps, meeting colored persons, and being fed by them. Had the book appeared in 1862, it would have really answered the reason he now sets forth for its publication, as being an evidence of the unswerving fidelity of the blacks, their devotion to the Union, and superior intelligence. But all these facts have been again and again demonstrated; and why add the testimony of a young lieutenant to what is attested by thousands of his superiors, and dozens of literary men far abler than he?

But the propriety of publishing the work rests rather with the author than with us; and since he has seen fit to give it to the light, we can only commend its singular clearness of style, and lament the exceeding tameness of his hundred miles' journey. It must have proved less monotonous to him than the perusal of the work did to us, for he sailed down rapids and might have been captured or shot at any moment. This gave a zest to his sport; but we encounter no such danger, and feel confident that all turning out right at last—otherwise, who would have written the work?—we drag its slow length along, and divide our attention between the contents and the beauty of the topography. Carleton has got it up in the best style, and the binding corresponds with the excellence of the printing and paper. Messrs. Ashmead & Evans, No. 720 Chesnut street, have the work for sale, and have sent us a copy.

—The tales of the old Norse literature have been revived in Europe, and Baring Gould has issued in a popular form the first of a series. It is entitled "The Book of Were Wolves," and contains the story of an ogress which is both bloody and spicy:—

"A Hungarian lady named Elizabeth; she was as fond of her personal appearance as some of her more civilized sisters of to-day, spending half the day at her toilet. On one occasion her maid saw something amiss in her head-dress and told her of it, for which she got such a box on the ears that the blood gushed from her nose and spirted in her mistress' face. When it was washed off the lady's face appeared more beautiful than before, the spots where the blood had spirted being much whiter than the rest of the skin. It was an insane fancy, of course, but the mad woman, for such she must have been, resolved in future to bathe her face and her whole body in blood—a devilish plan which she carried out by the help of three accomplices, a pair of old women and a monster named Fitzko, who killed her victims while the women caught their blood, in which she used to bathe at four in the morning. She is said to have caused the death of six hundred and fifty girls, who were entrapped into her castle under the pretense of being taken into service; but once there they were locked up in a cellar where they were tortured, often by Elizabeth herself, who had a fancy for having them beaten and then cut up with razors. By way of variety, they were occasionally burnt and then cut up; mostly, however, they were beaten to death. She grew so cruel at last, that she would stick needles into those who rode with her in her coach, and when she was ill she bit a person who came near her bed. Her castle was finally seized, her accomplices executed, and she herself imprisoned for life."

A STORY ABOUT MUMMIES.—Frank Buckland's "Curiosities of Natural History," just published in London, has this story about mummies:—

"A friend of mine in the merchant service, about two years since, brought back with him from Egypt, as a speculation, three mummies. Immediately on their arrival in London he asked me to examine them. They were two males and a female, in a remarkably good state of preservation, the hair, nails, skin, etc., being dry and hard like boards, and the features in two of the specimens distinctly visible. They did not appear even to have been wrapped in bandages, but to have been submitted to the process of embalming, and then allowed to dry. I fancied from their appearance that they had been embalmed by the ancient Egyptian priest-surgeons, after the following manner, described by Herodotus as one of the least expensive modes of embalming:—'They fill all the intestines with cedar oil, without either cutting into the abdomen or removing the viscera; then preventing the egress of the injected fluid, they salt the body for the fixed number of days, and at the end of that time they let out the cedar oil, the power of which is such that it brings out in it both the intestines and viscera; it consumes the flesh, and the skin and bones alone remain. This being done they return the body.' My friend described to me the various adventures and escapes he encountered in bringing over his specimens, it being very difficult to obtain mummies of any kind now-a-days, in consequence of the Egyptian Government having forbidden them to be taken out of the country. Among other plans he adopted to pass the authorities who came on board, he placed the three mummies in the berth where the sailors usually sleep, and covered them up with rugs, etc., as though they were tired sailors taking a nap; and, if I recollect rightly, he told me that a friend, who was partner in the mummy venture, lay down with them. When the officials came round, the partner pretended to wake up out of sleep, and, sitting up, yawned and rubbed his eyes as if half awake. The deceit answered capitally; the officials, thinking that the three mummies were three more tired sailors, did not examine further, and so the mummies were passed."

—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have announced a new book on the late war, by Mr. Coffin, better known as "Carleton," called "Four Years of Fighting: A Book of Battles," which is supposed to embody his personal observations, in the train of our armies and fleets, over a large part of the field of war. It promises us some new revelations regarding the history of the Rebel cotton loan in England, with original letters of those concerned. They intend to secure a large sale by the subscription-canvassing system. Another book just issued by them, and made up similarly out of a newspaper correspondence as a ground-work, is Mr. Sidney Andrews' "South Since the War, as shown by fourteen weeks of travel and observation in Georgia and the Carolinas," covering the months of September, October, and November, 1865, while he was in the service of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the Chicago *Tribune*. The book has its value, and, probably, an increasing one; but so rapidly is public opinion fashioned and so uncertain its continuance in the present anomalous condition of affairs, that it seems very long ago to take a man's testimony which was, nevertheless, only made so recently as last autumn and winter.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have in press, and will soon publish, a small volume of Essays, which promise to be of great interest to the readers and admirers of Shakespeare. The book is entitled "Shakespeare's Delineations of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide;" and is written by Dr. A. O. Kellogg, Assistant Physician at the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y. Part 1st treats of the *Insane*,—Lear, Hamlet, Ophelia, etc. Part 2d treat of the *Imbeciles*.—Bottom, Malvolio, Pistol, Bardolph, Nym, Dogberry, Launce, Caliban, etc. Part 3d, *of Suicide*,—Othello, etc. These Essays exhibit a phase of the intellectual character of the great dramatist, which has been little considered hitherto, and one of great interest; and from the high encomiums bestowed upon them as they have appeared from time to time in the "American Journal of Insanity" during the past few years, we predict a rich treat for the lovers of Shakespearian literature, and a large demand for the book.

—The second number of *The Galaxy*, which is enlarged sixteen pages, contains a paper by Miss Frances Power Cobbe, on "The Fallacies of Memory;" the first of a series of articles by Professor Blot on Cookery; a paper by General Cluseret on "The Home of Victor Hugo," with two illustrations; and papers by Mr. Richard Grant White, Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, Dr. W. H. Draper, John Esten Cooke, Rose Terry, and the author of "Emily Chester," besides the continuation of the serial novels of Anthony Trollope and Mrs. Edwards.

—An odd literary trial was recently brought in England, the plaintiff being one Strous, with several initials, the writer of a novel entitled "The Old Ledger," and the defendants the owners and editors of the *Athenæum*, who some months since criticized the work in question, pronouncing it "the very worst attempt at a novel that has ever been perpetrated." Strous employed a Bow Street lawyer, who threw up the case when the attorney for the defendants succeeded in reading extracts from "The Old Ledger," a juror withdrawing for that purpose. The *Athenæum* is, of course, jubilant, though in a quiet and mysterious way.

—There has just been published, by Joel Munsell, of Albany, famous for the many curious works he has printed, as well as their peculiar typographical elegance, a monograph upon a subject which ought to have some interest. The author is John Meredith Read, Jr., son of Judge Read, of this city. It is "A Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson, his Friends, Relatives, and Early Life, his connection with the Muscovy Company, and Discovery of Delaware Bay." It was spoken as an address to the Historical Society of Delaware, in October, 1864, and has been published by the Society. The life of Hudson has scarcely been written until now.

—Mr. George Augustus Sala has in press a collection which he entitles "Yankee Drolleries," and which is made up of the most heterogeneous materials, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" lying cheek by jowl with Artemus Ward and Major Jack Downing, while Hosea Bigelow fetches up with Petroleum V. Nasby, Mr. Sala acting as showman for the whole, introducing each in turn to the mystified British Lion, who must by this time be in a state of idiocy from over much feeding on American humor.

—Moritz Hartmann, one of the best of the younger German poets, is rapidly taking a position among the novelists. His latest productions, "Nach der Natur," three volumes of short tales, and "Die letzten Tage eines Konigs," a graphic picture of the closing scenes in the career of Murat, are characterized by well-constructed plots and interesting situations, and are written with grace and spirit.

—Mr. David G. Francis, of New York, is about to publish what we cannot but think the most important work of the kind ever reprinted in this country, Mr. J. Payne Collier's "Bibliographical Account of the Rarest Books in English Literature."

—John G. Saxe has prepared a new volume of poems, which is about being published. One of the poems, entitled "The Mourner *a la* Mode," has the following verse:—

> **Her robe had the hue of the rest,**
> **(How nicely it fitted her shape!)**
> *And the grief that was heaving her breast*
> *Boiled over in billows of crape.*

—Mr. J. B. Kirker announces "The Outcast: a Tale of Irish Life," by the late Colonel Michael Doheny.

—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have in the press "A History of the Anti Slavery Struggle in the United States," by William Lloyd Garrison.

—Loring announces "Kissing the Rod," "Land at Last," and "Running the Gauntlet," by Edmund Yates.

—Mr. John Ruskin has a new work in the press entitled "The Crown of Wild Olive."

—Mr. H. Cholmondeley Pennell is about to publish a volume under the title of "Fishing Gossip."

—Mr. John Campbell Colquhoun announces "William Wilberforce, his Friends and Times."

—Mr. J. G. Davis will soon publish "Thoughts on Great Painters."

—Miss Margaret Howitt has nearly ready "Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer in Sweden."

—Dr. Francis E. Anstie has in the press "Notes on Epidemics."

—Major W. Ross King is about to publish "The Sportsman and Naturalist in Canada."

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.—In the House of Commons Mr. J. Stuart Mill recently made a short speech, which appears to have created some stir in England. He urged the necessity of doing something for the national debt, and contended that the condition of Great Britain would not justify the present generation in leaving the whole burden for posterity. Reminding his hearers that the population of Great Britain depend for subsistence on her ability to supply the wants of other countries from her material resources, he took up the question as to her supply of coal, and declared that the exhaustion of the deposits was a question not of centuries, but of generations.

"It the present rate of consumption of coal continues, three generations at the most, or very possibly a considerably shorter period, will leave no workable coal nearer to the surface than 4000 feet in depth; and that the expense of raising from that depth will entirely put it out of the power of the country to compete in manufactures with the richer coal fields of other countries."

Mr. Mill argued that several millions a year could now be set aside well enough for the reduction of the debt, and that if, instead of this being done, taxes should be remitted merely that the money might be used in some other way, it would be a criminal dereliction of duty.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reform in England.

From the Tribune.

The vote on the Franchise bill in the English House of Commons is not as gratifying as we could have hoped. In a House of 658 members, unusually full, and showing but 27 absentees, the Government received 318 votes, 313 voting against it. "Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough; 'twill serve." We are afraid we can get no better consolation out of it than this. The closing scenes of the debate exhibited many signs of disintegration and demoralization in the Liberal party. This was inevitable, when we look at the elements composing that party. The present members were elected under the leadership of Lord Palmerston. That leader, by reason of long years of service, his career going back to the time of the younger Pitt, and the continued success that had attended a policy which, with all its faults, was true to the English sentiment—what perhaps we might call the rowdy English sentiment of brag and bluster—had gained a commanding influence in England. Although his policy was a protest against reform, he was accepted by the Liberals as a providential dispensation, better than Toryism, perhaps—a leader under protest, and well to follow until the time when his name would not be the symbol of the party of vigor abroad and of apathy at home. Those who followed Palmerston's fortunes and who were the instruments of his policy—like Lowe, for instance—disappointed Liberals like Horsman, who vainly yearned for Cabinet portfolios—aristocratic Liberals like the Earl of Grosvenor, who belonged to old Whig houses, and merely wished a reform that would weaken the Tories and help themselves—all sloughed off, and found pretexts for desertion as soon as an honest and manly franchise system was proposed.

The Government may stagger now from the defection of these classes, but, in the nature of things, it was to be expected. The party which is led by the conscientious Gladstone and the intrepid Bright—who boldly declare that they consider Reform measures but temporary expedients—slices of a loaf that must be taeirs in time—steps towards the realization of the sentiment that English manhood shall represent English suffrage—cannot expect to have the sympathy of pensioners upon the old Whig houses, like Mr. Lowe, or the heirs of those houses, like Grosvenor. Privilege is weak—prone to do the wrong thing at the right time. Never was this more fully shown than now. As Mr. Gladstone eloquently advised the aristocratic leaders, their duty was to be wise in time. As Mr. Bright, during this very debate, in a spirit of honest pride which cannot be considered egotism, nobly said, "The policy which I have urged upon the House and upon the country, as far as it has been accepted by Parliament, is a policy conservative of the public welfare, strengthening the just authority of Parliament, and adding from day to day fresh lustre and dignity to the crown." Aristocracy can only be strong with the love, the confidence, the strength of a people. The fear that the possession of suffrage by the people would array them against the nobles shows a want of common sense which would be surprising were it not characteristic. If we look to America, we find the humblest classes, the men who labor, and who have no possible sympathy with wealth and power, voting for the men who best represent the aristocrats of England. The lordly planter who called his roll on a thousand slaves, and was great through the degradation of labor, had no more obedient slave than the poor Irishman who spent his days breaking stone or building turnpikes. It would be so in England if the aristocracy were to be wise in time; for it is in poor human nature to love ribbons and coronets, to adore the divinity which is said to surround majesty. The aristocratic classes, however, instead of moving and in time winning these classes, and "adding from day to day fresh lustre and dignity to the crown," make a class issue with the working people, an issue which brands them as Englishmen unfit to be concerned in the honor of the crown. They may fight for it, pay taxes for its support, obey it as dutiful subjects, but they cannot enter into its councils, nor sit in its Parliament, nor ever possess representation there.

Therefore we say, better that the Government of Lord Russell should be weak in the hands of its friends than strong with the strength of its enemies—a strength which would certainly dissolve in the hour of its trial. Better 318 members who are willing to stand by truth than 370 who follow the Government to serve their turn upon it—to hold office and wield power—and prevent its advance in the path of progress. If the small majority on the Franchise bill should be followed by a defeat on the bill for the distribution of seats when it reaches the committee, we trust the Government will appeal to the people. England feels strongly on this question, and the friends of liberty everywhere send words of comfort and encouragement.

A defeat means further purification. The party of progress, led by Gladstone and Bright, and Mill and Gibson, men who come from the people and represent genius and energy, and not the faded virtues of forgotten fathers, must triumph in the end. We could have hoped to have seen a satisfactory triumph in this Parliament—but perhaps it is for the best. If the aristocracy will not accept a £7 franchise now, they may be compelled, after an appeal to the people in a new House of Commons, to accept unlimited franchise—manhood suffrage—the ballot. Men who are not wise in time, even when their own selfish interests are concerned, generally learn wisdom from the chastening experience of the future.

Congress and the Joint Committee—An Opportunity for Compromise.

From the Times.

The members of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction have less discernment than they are credited with, if they are not already convinced that their resolutions providing for a Constitutional amendment, and the bills giving effect to other parts of their scheme, are a signal failure. So far as we can judge from the tone of the Union press, they have produced an all but universal feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction. And the same feeling is reported to be gaining ground in Congress. That Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is not satisfied with propositions which from his point of view wear the appearance of compromise, is proved by the confiscation scheme which he has talked of on his own account. The conservatives, on the other hand, are averse to what violates their sense of justice and generosity, and postpones indefinitely the result which has been understood to form the object and the justification of the committee's prolonged inquiry. With the ultra radicals and the Constitutional conservatives alike dissatisfied and disgusted, though on grounds diametrically opposed, the scheme finds little favor outside of the small circle that gave it birth.

With whatever sins the extreme radicals are chargeable, at least they preserve a semblance of logical consistency. They assert the full pretensions of the conqueror, and by virtue of conquest claim the right to do as they please with the property of those concerned in the Rebellion—amounting, in the present case, to about nine-tenths of the entire population of the South. This pretension the Committee's plan totally disallows. Again, they hold that what were the Southern States are now merely Territories, with none of the rights or attributes of sovereignty; and the Committee formally recognizes them as States, and invites them as such to say yea or nay to the proposed Constitutional amendment.

They insist upon negro suffrage as the condition precedent of readmission to Congress; and the Committee not only fails to demand this concession, but explicitly tolerates the denial of it in the States choose to submit to a diminished representation. And so runs the conduct at every point: there is no one upon which the Committee is in harmony with the principles put forward by the Stevens section of the party. The immediate practical results of both are the same; both the Committee and the politicians of the Stevens school postpone indefinitely the accomplishment of reconstruction, but beyond this fact they have absolutely nothing in common.

But though the Committee has not gone far enough to fulfil the expectations of the radicals, it has gone much too far according to the judgment of the conservatives. The latter are anxious for nothing so much as for the restoration of harmony to the entire Union; and the Committee postpones even the pretense of harmony until 1870. They hold, in the words of Mr. Dixon's proposition, "that the interests of peace and the interests of the Union require the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, whenever it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test;" and the Committee stipulates for conditions not known to the Constitution, to which conditions the South never will accede.

They maintain that the Southern people, as citizens of the United States, are entitled to forthwith participate in Federal as well as in State elections; and the Committee seeks to disfranchise them until two years after the next Presidential election. Here, therefore, as in the case of the radicals, irreconcilable differences are everywhere apparent. Between the Committee and the conservatives, represented by Mr. Dixon, the antagonism is as marked as is the antagonism between the Committee and the extreme radicals, represented by Mr. Stevens. Desiring to conciliate both, the Committee has failed to obtain the approval of either.

The effect of these considerations is visible throughout the country. The plan of the Committee encounters decided opposition from all who would invest the Union with the full measure of constitutional vitality; while those who do not actually oppose it, accord to it only lukewarm support.

From the action of the Committee in discarding the ultra dogmas of Mr. Stevens and his adherents, the inference is fair, that the Committee has felt the necessity of compromise, in one shape or another. The expediency of some sort of compromise is virtually admitted. A few steps further in the same direction would not involve, then any violation of the principle upon which the extreme radical demands have been rejected. And there are two reasons why the plan which has been submitted, and which is confessedly a failure, should be amended by the adoption of so much more in the way of compromise as is needed to render any plan practical. One of these reasons is that the South will not accept the conditions proposed, now or at any time; and, therefore, unless the Committee is prepared for the consequences of an indefinite exclusion of the South from Congress, it should abandon the idea of Constitutional amendments which cannot possibly receive the approval of the requisite number of States. The other reason is, that to attempt to exclude the Southern people from all part and lot in the Presidential contest of 1868 will assuredly be to provoke trouble and strife of a nature pregnant with disaster to the country.

The desirableness of such a compromise as shall enable Congress practically to aid the work of reconstruction is rendered further apparent by the silent but steady effectiveness of the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln and carried forward by his successor. The Union party in Congress cannot afford to carry the stigma which will attach to it if the session close without some substantial and successful effort to meet the expectations of the country in reference to the restoration of harmony as between the South and the North. Just now, the merit of whatever has been done belongs exclusively to the Executive. All that Congress has done has been to thwart—not to aid—the policy under which reconstruction has been brought to its present point. Shall there not be a compromise, obviating a further waste of time and temper, and providing for sectional reconciliation in Congress on a basis somewhat like that which is indicated in the resolution of Senator Dixon?

Congress and its Scheme of Reconstruction—Forney's Flutterings.

From the Herald.

In the House of Representatives on Monday week, the scheme of Southern reconstruction and restoration reported from the joint committee of fifteen, was made the special order for yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow.

Forney is in raptures. He cackles as enthusiastically over this wonderful bantling of the infallible committee of fifteen as a noisy old hen over a new-laid egg. He claps his wings and crows with the exultation of a bantam rooster; but after all his fuss and flutterings he finally subsides into his proper character of a "dead duck." He says that the proposed Constitutional amendment from the committee (the main feature of which is the disfranchisement, in regard to Federal affairs, of the late Rebel States till the Fourth of July, 1870) "is certain to pass Congress, and to be ratified by the Legislatures of the adhering States." We presume he means the States adhering to Congress. "When this fact," he continues, "becomes clear to the people, as it must in a very short time, the effect upon their material interests will be surprisingly sudden and salutary." In short, with the passage of the amendment through Congress by the requisite two-thirds vote in each House, "opposition will retire before the overwhelming necessity and logic of the case."

We suspect, nevertheless, that Forney, in assuming that this Congressional scheme is certain to pass both Houses, is assuming too much. We rather incline to the opinion that in the "irrepressible conflict" between the peculiar philanthropic kinks and crotchets of this radical, that radical, and the other, to say nothing of conservatives and copperheads, the scheme will signally fail in the House or in the Senate. But granting that by a two thirds vote it "is certain to pass," it only carries the issue between Congress and the President directly before the people. Forney is seriously perplexed in this view of the subject, although he says "it is absurd to suppose that what Andrew Johnson may or may not do can materially affect or retard the decision of the parties immediately interested," because "the Southern people will soon be convinced that the radicals, as they are called, are indeed their best friends."

But there is another little matter which seriously troubles Forney—"the extraordinary spectacle of the published proceedings of a meeting of the Cabinet, in which his (the President's) constitutional advisers are quoted," and in which Secretary Stanton is represented to be in full accord with Secretary Seward and Andrew Johnson. This is where the shoe pinches. Secretary Stanton is the Apostle Paul to the Republican party of Pennsylvania. They substantially so declared him at their late Harrisburg Convention, while they could afford nothing better than a roundabout and very equivocal endorsement of President Johnson. In a contest, therefore, before the people between the reconstruction plan of Congress and that of the Administration, the latter, supported by Secretary Stanton, the Apostle Paul of the Pennsylvania war Republicans, will carry the Keystone State October election. With the popular reaction thus inaugurated the Republican party of New York, under the reviving influence of Secretary Seward, will carry the Empire State in November, and thus, without going a step further, the reconstruction scheme of Congress will fall to the ground, and the President's policy and the Union party of the Administration will take possession of the field.

The speculative ideas of Forney, we predict, will be proved, in the sequel, as fallacious as were those of the maid of the milking pail, even with the passage of this reconstruction scheme of Stevens and his committee through both Houses of Congress. First, however, the issue in Congress must be determined, and even here we look for a failure or surrender to the Administration.

But Why Chadband?

From the Daily News.

One of the most forcible, because one of the truest, delineations of character that Charles Dickens has given to the world is that of the Rev. Mr. Chadband. The spectacle of this gentleman in Mrs. Jellaby's parlor, with his greasy face and his unctuous manner, calling on all hands around him to be "jyful," and delivering a moral oration over poor little Joe, is at once one of the most edifying and most repulsive studies that the imagination has ever presented for the public consideration. The character as it stands in the pages of "Bleak House" is barely supportable; then what must be the feelings of those who are, by a remorseless necessity, compelled to look for a space, year by, upon Chadband in the flesh, to hear Chadband in the voice, and to suffer Chadband in every conceivable form?

New York, just at the present time, is undergoing an attack of Chadband. Simultaneously with the blessed revival of all beautiful earthly things; in the days when the birds sing merriest and the trees blossom and bud into many-hued flowers, and the glad change from the bleak winter to the cheerful spring is upon us, comes Chadband. And with Chadband comes violence and malice and hypocrisy. We seek to guard against plagues and pestilential maladies; but we institute no Board of Health to preserve us from Chadband. We quarantine ships from abroad, on mere suspicion that there may be a subtle death lurking in their dark hulls or dwelling among their passengers; but we erect no barrier between ourselves and Chadband. We daily warn each other to beware of threatened disease, and point out, for the general good, wherein safety consists; but nobody urges his neighbor to keep a look out for Chadband, or instructs him as to how he may be avoided. Helplessly, and in a weak, drooling way, we yield to what has so long been a custom, and so are overwhelmed by the affliction.

With his "Oh, let us be joyful!" Chadband has already set himself fairly to work. Like a sort of M. de Valdemar, with the vital spark that inspired long gone out in him, and uttering the drivellings of a post mortem ape, the anti-slavery Chadband still comes with his old mannerics, and celebrates his usual "anniversary." There is something painful in this spectacle of the yearly gathering of the imps of hypocrisy in the tabernacle, to go through with the same solemn farce therein, the same ghastly ceremonials that have already brought their fruitage of blood, and to fashion, over the body of the dead object of their adoration, fresh combinations wherewith to array the people the one against the other. Surely we might have been spared, at least, *this* Chadband! Surely, when his mission is fulfilled, it is not too much to have hoped that he would drop out of the public gaze, and so out of the public memory, forever. But, seemingly, we are never to become dispossessed of him; and hence we still find him at his post, not a bit changed, and, if anything, more malignant, as opportunity is offered him, than before.

Another of these Chadbands we find breaking out in a religious way. His text is the Catholic Church, and he excels, in his homily, his great prototype of fiction, descanting, with his hand upon the head of persecuted Joe, on the miserable sinner that he has under consideration. If it were possible to surpass the anti slavery Chadband in malignancy, this religious Chadband would compel him to acknowledge his inferiority.

In our reference to these "Anniversaries," as their promoters delight to term them, we have had no purpose of reflecting upon whatever may be truly noble and praiseworthy in some of them. It is only to be regretted that those societies that contemplate good, and whose labors bear good fruit (as in the case of the "American Female Guardian Society," for instance), should be found mixed up with the snivel and cant of political fanatics and religious bigots. It is to be regretted for the reason that doubts of their sincerity must naturally follow from their associations. But when we find the result of their year's labor taking the shape of mercifully relieving the immediate and pressing wants of the orphan and the widow—God's legacies to His prosperous children—helping and comforting the poor, and bringing hope to suffering hearts; we must hasten to draw the line between them and those whose charities are confined to ameliorating the political condition of the negro at the expense of that of the white race, or whose contribution to the Christian impulses of the age are bounded by unseemly assaults upon the religious opinions of others.

It is a general belief among men that every created thing has its part to play in the comprehensive economy of nature. With the secret of their mission hidden from the human eye, and from the human understanding, the innumerable evidences of the Creator's wisdom and power, from the leviathan to a *trichinia spiralis*, have their share in evolving the grand purpose of Him who created them. Thus, bowing with reverent faith to the unexplained mission of every created thing; investing all animate and inanimate works of the Master with the mystery that attaches to their undefined purpose, we accord to all that exists the reality of, perhaps, a noble duty. But, in so doing, we must pause, with a skeptic's obstinacy, in a contemplation of the subject that we have been considering. The musquito, the gnat, the chinch, even, may subserve some great and indispensable end; but why, oh why! Chadband?

Squirms of H. G.

From the World.

The people of South Carolina, in 1776, seceded from Great Britain. The people of South Carolina seceded in 1860 from the United States. The Declaration of Independence, it it announced any new political principal, announced the right of a people to alter and change its government. So Mr. Greeley understands; so he still maintains. In what does he differ, in his premises, from the Davis he denounces? In nothing but Davis says, "A principle of right being established, is applicable as well in 1860 as 1776." "Not at all," says Greeley. "Why not?" says Davis. If any human being has ever found out, from anything Greeley has written, why not, he has been more fortunate than the *World*. We can give the proper answer for him in a few words:—It was perfectly right to secede from the arbitrary obstinacy of George III; it was very wrong to secede from the arbitrary obstinacy of Horace I.

If we understand the result of the war, it is this—strength has settled right. The arguments for and against secession are utterly unimportant, except to the student of history and the philosophic statesman; but, if secession needed a good advocate, it can find none better than Greeley arguing against it.

It is not a very easy thing to argue with any one unless the Dictionary is admitted by both. A murderer is executed in this city by the authority of the people of the State of New York, and there is no other authority that can hang him. What is the people of the State of New York? Do two hundred thousand unnaturalized foreigners and twenty thousand unqualified negroes form any portion of it? Have they anything to say, or any right to say anything? No more than so many pigs or blue-bottle flies. Suppose the people of the State of New York, through their regular machinery of State, call a convention and secede—throw off one system and make another?

The State of New York, says the Philosophic Squirm of the *Tribune*, has no more right to secede from the Union than Long Island to secede from her; but the people have that right. Is it possible that any human being can be so stupid as Greeley pretends to be? Is it not more probable that it is an assumed stupidity to cover dishonesty, as the thief indicted for stealing plate kept repeating spoons, spoons, until he was let off as an idiot?

The very question New York has been fighting about is, that the right of a people to alter its government was by the Constitution of the United States agreed to be limited by that Constitution. The very question Virginia has been fighting about is that it did not pass under the Constitution, but was a reserved right. It appears now that the *Tribune* has for five years been on one side by mistake, and that, by conviction, it ought to have been on the other. It is not pleasant to expose the inconsistencies of a humanitarian, but inconsistency is the badge of all the tribe. Women have very keen perceptions, and very excells at reasoning powers, upon any subject in which they are not interested, but just in proportion as they are interested they seem to lose in reception and intellectual power. So it is with a lushy-hearted man like Greeley. The sun, moon, and stars, creation, eternity, construction, and, law, are nothing. The negro in the United States is sole object for God and man to attend to, and until he is attended to nothing can be done. Few can pretend to one-tenth of the intellectual strength of Mr. Greeley; but he who values the negro at his exact rate, can, upon any subject whatever he is concerned, command those faculties which Mr. Greeley cannot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 28 15

☞ THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leases in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," of $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these premises.

The books for subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving all particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

☞ TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4 6 5

☞ THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1164 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited.

5 1 12t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2) on the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

5 3 6t B. R. COMEGYS, Cashier.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on MONDAY Evening, May 14. Subject—"Peculiar People." The sale of tickets will begin on Tuesday morning, 8th inst., and no tickets will be sold or engaged before that time. The north half of the house will be sold at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 721 Chesnut street, and the south half at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents. 5 5 8t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 10t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865 will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 910 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00; Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA April 16, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars ($200 000), and to take measures to reduce the expenses of the company, and promote general interests of the same

5 2 w1m6t JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary.

☞ BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 30 9t

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 93

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc. of SUP

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—A stated meeting of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon. Communications were received to the following effect:—From the Second Section, asking that steps be taken to have erected a school-house on the lot in Carpenter street, above Sixth, for the accommodation of the children of the Washington Grammar and Newton Primary Schools. Referred to Councils. From the Seventh Section, asking that measures be taken for the erection of a school-house at Seventeenth and Pine streets. Referred. The Board of Directors of the Eleventh Section recommended that $9500 of the $29,000 set apart for the building of a school-house in that section be transferred for the erection of a Station House in the Seventh Police District, and that the additional $29,000 be used to erect a school-house on the lot now occupied as a police station. Referred. The Directors of the Thirteenth Section request the Controllers to apply to Councils for an appropriation of $45,500 for the purpose of erecting a first-class grammar-school in the said section, out of the authorized loan. Referred. The Directors of the Fifteenth Section ask that Councils be requested to set apart $25,000 of the authorized loan to erect a school building on the lot Twenty-second and Brown streets, to contain fifteen divisions. The Directors of the Eighteenth Section ask that Councils be requested to authorize the use of $35,000 of the one million loan for new school buildings on the lot on Marlborough street, above Thompson, in the Eighteenth Ward. Referred.

The Committee on Accounts reported their approval of a number of bills, for which warrants were directed to be drawn. The Committee on Girls' High School reported the resignation of Miss Rene N. Townsend as teacher of drawing and penmanship, and recommended the election of Miss Ella Buzby to fill the vacancy. Miss Buzby was elected without opposition. The Committee appointed to investigateall the departments of the Central High School, together with the report of the Committee on said school, reported as follows:—

That it has given the same its careful attention. The Committee is not disposed to go into detail, but is of the opinion that most, if not all, the difficulties which now exist, and which lessen the usefulness of the institution, are to be attributed to a want of harmonious action among the members of the faculty; and believing this cannot be restored under its present management, it recommends that the faculty be entirely reorganized. The Committee further recommend that no gentleman at present connected with the school, other than as provided for by the accompanying resolutions, nor a Principal of any of the public Grammar Schools of this city, shall be eligible for the position of Principal. The Committee also recommend that application be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an act by which pupils may be admitted into the Central High School from private as well as public Grammar Schools of this city; provided, that such applicants shall pass a satisfactory examination. The Committee offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be and is hereby instructed to notify the members of the Faculty of the Boys' High School that their term of service will expire on the first day of September next; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to make any member of the present faculty ineligible for re-election by this Board to the position he now occupies.

Resolved, That the Committee on Boys' High School be and they are hereby instructed to proceed in the usual manner in organizing a new faculty, as heretofore has been their practice, in filling vacancies.

Samuel Scheide, W. C. Hames, W. M. Levick, and Nathan Hilns, Committee.

I approve of the report, excepting the third recommendation. John B Green.

Mr. Freeborn moved that the report be laid on the table, and be printed for the use of members, in connection with the testimony; the report to be taken up for consideration on the Tuesday after the stated meeting in June. Adopted.

The rule restricting admissions into the High School to boys and girls of certain ages, was abolished, after considerable discussion. Boys and girls who pass a satisfactory examination will now be admitted of whatever age.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN—INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.—The exercises connected with the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children took place at the Rev. A. Cookman's church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets, last evening, in the presence of an audience which filled the spacious edifice to its utmost capacity, not even standing room being attainable long before the time of commencing arrived.

Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., presided. The opening song, "We are coming, gladly coming," was sung by the children in fine style, after which a fervent prayer was offered by Rev. A. Cookman, which was followed with an introductory by a little three-footer, whose style and delivery elicited the applause of the audience. An abstract of the report of the Board of Managers was read by Dr. Hutter, after which Mr. Mitcheson, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, with most commendable consideration, presented, without reading, the annual report. From this we learn that, during the past year, 170 children have been admitted to the institution. Of this number 109 have either been placed in comfortable homes, or returned to their parents. One hundred and twelve children have been admitted into the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. The whole number of children in this department on May 1, 1866, was 175, making an aggregate in the two Homes of 323.

The Rev. P. S. Henson followed in a most touching and powerful appeal to the audience in behalf of the Home, an appeal which was listened to with breathless attention, and which had a telling effect upon the collection taken immediately after. At this point a proposition was made by a gentleman—a member of Mr. Cookman's church—to raise $500 by twenty-five dollar subscriptions. The proposition was promptly accepted by some ten other members of the same church, and Mr. Cookman was appointed treasurer, with a strong assurance that the remainder would be speedily forthcoming. Rev. Dr. Beadle followed in an excellent though brief address, which was well received by the audience.

The recitations, dialogues, and singing by the children were admirable. It is rarely that children of such tender years, and with such slender opportunities of obtaining a knowledge of the art of singing, acquire such proficiency as was shown by these orphans and friendless little ones last night. Their voices blended beautifully with the tones of the fine organ, which was presided at by a gentleman whose well-known musical abilities and fine execution are familiar to our citizens. The voluntary performed during the collection was a master effort, while the prelude to the "Mountain Horn," and the interludes in the same piece, were grand. It is a source of regret that he is not more frequently heard in public. The applause which followed the recitations, singing, and playing was the best evidence of their merits.

The appearance and deportment of the children were creditable in the highest degree. They were all neatly and comfortably clad, and behaved themselves with a propriety seldom seen on occasions of this kind. Those having charge of them deserve all praise for their attention to the cleanliness, deportment, and general comfort of these friendless ones.

The exercises of the evening were conducted by A. M. Spangler, who instructs the children in singing, and who has given to this department a large share of his time during the past year.

As a whole, the anniversary was a decided success. The utmost order prevailed, notwithstanding the crowded condition of the church, and although the exercises were protracted to a late hour, the interest of the audience did not flag for a moment. All seemed unwilling to leave, many of them lingering in the church long after the "good night song" was sung by the children, and the benediction pronounced.

THE INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Infant School Society of Philadelphia took place yesterday morning, in the South Street Presbyterian Church School-room, South street, above Eleventh. A goodly number of smiling little ones participated on the occasion, which was one of pleasure and profit. The exercises, which consisted of singing, recitations, etc., passed off in a manner satisfactory to all present. The exercises clearly proved that the labors of the teachers were not in vain.

FIRES.—The roof of a dwelling in Gideon Place, Wood street, above Eighth, was slightly damaged by fire about three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

About five o'clock a slight fire occurred in a house at the rear of No. 1115 Sopnia street, caused by some boys setting fire to some shavings in the cellar.

About the same time the roof of house No. 818 Callowhill street was slightly damaged by fire. It caught from the sparks of a steam engine.

The Delaware Steam-Engine, while on the way to this fire, ran into a telegraph pole in South street, below Nineteenth, breaking the pole and the wire attached to it.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the extensive five-story buildings Nos. 22 and 24 N. Fourth street. The entire buildings, except the basement and the ground floor of No. 22, were occupied by John Cochrane, wholesale dealer in white goods and notions. The rest of the premises were the store and factory of George H. Hentzel, who makes military goods and trimmings in general, upon an extensive scale. The fire is supposed to have been caused by Hentzel's engine, which was in the cellar, under a part of Cochrane's store. A dense smoke gave rise to the alarm—so dense that, when the firemen arrived, it was almost impossible to enter the house without strangulation. The firemen set about their work, and at the end of an hour the flames were subdued, and the premises of Mr. Cochrane saturated almost to pulp.

Mr. Cochrane held a stock, nearly all recently purchased, amounting to about $70,000. All the white goods, linens, etc., were in the cellar; the lighter goods were upon the ground floor. The insurance, which will nearly cover the loss, which, however, cannot be estimated at present, is thus:—Etna, Hartford, $5000; North American, Hartford, $10,000; City Fire, Hartford, $5000; North American, New York, $5000; Springfield, Massachusetts, $5000; Arctic, N. Y., $5000; Niagara, N. Y., $5000; Corn Exchange, N. Y., $5000; Continental, N. Y., $5000; Washington, N. Y., $5000.

The damage to the building is not very material. The Messrs. Hentzel & Co. lose little, principally by water. Mr. Cochrane has been in business nineteen years, and for the first time experienced a visitation of this character.

POLICE ITEMS—*Alleged Extensive Forgeries.*—Two men were arraigned yesterday morning, by United States Deputy Marshals Waram and Schuyler, before Recorder Eneu, on the charge of having committed extensive forgeries in Pittsburg or Allegheny City. The prisoners were taken into custody by the officers in this city, on Monday afternoon, and were committed by the Recorder yesterday to await a hearing, to take place today. It is alleged that on the 15th of February last a check for $1300, purporting to have been drawn by Bernard Gray, a wealthy drover, was presented at the Allegheny Savings Bank, and promptly cashed. Some time after this, another check, for $2110, was presented and paid, Mr. Gray subsequently called at the bank to draw several thousand dollars, when he was informed that his account was overdrawn. An examination of the books and checks revealed the forgeries, but attempts to arrest the parties were made in vain in that section of the State. They were traced to Salem, Ohio, but from that place nothing is known about them. The United States authorities have a charge to prefer against the prisoners. It will be investigated before a United States commissioner.

Unprovoked Assault.—James Logue entered the stables of Mr. Conklin, on Jayne street, near Ninth, yesterday morning, and amused himself by pulling several carriages around the yard connected with the stable. William Starr, an employe, remonstrated, whereupon, it is alleged, Logue seized a stick of wood and struck him several blows upon the arms and shoulders. Logue was held in default of $1000 bail to answer by Alderman Beitler.

Serious Charge.—Benjamin Dickson, driver of car No. 53, Union Passenger Railway line, was charged yesterday morning with having run over and seriously injured William Moore, a lad, in the employ of John Philbin, plumber. At the time Moore was engaged in digging a trench for the purpose of introducing gas into a house on Ninth street, below Market. The hole was several feet in depth, and a number of cars had been pushed over it before defendant's car came along. It is alleged that he drove his horses deliberately into it, and that the horses stepped upon the back of the lad. Dickson was held to answer by Alderman Beitler.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN CONVENTION.—A fine body of soldiers and seamen met yesterday in convention, in the Chamber of Common Council—General Collis in the chair, and Colonel Peter Brady, of Easton, Secretary. The object of the convention was simply to form a State Union of soldiers in Pennsylvania, the objects of which are contained in Article II of the Constitution of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union. In other words, to obtain from the national Government an equalization of bounties; to obtain for honorably discharged soldiers who possess sufficient qualifications the preference of employment in all situations in the gift of the national, State, and municipal Governments; to obtain employment for comrades who may need such service; to properly care for those who may, by sickness or misfortune, be prevented from attending to their avocations; to properly care for the families of soldiers and sailors who have been deprived of their proper support; and to obtain for soldiers and sailors, and for widows and orphans of deceased comrades, full and speedy payment of all bounties, back pay, and pensions to which they may be entitled.

The delegates having submitted their credentials, the Committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:—President, W. S. Hoster, Philadelphia; Vice-President, C. T. Street, Philadelphia; Secretary, J. K. Prior, Manch Chunk; Treasurer, General J. T. Owen, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, P. Brady, Easton. They were unanimously elected. A committee was appointed to draft a series of resolutions, after which the Convention adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The fifty-first anniversary of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum was held yesterday morning, in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square. Rev. Dr. Newton, rector of the Church of the Nativity, presided, and opened the exercises with prayer; after which the orphans sang a hymn prepared for the occasion. The annual report was read, showing that there are eighty children in the asylum, a smaller number than usual; fifty of these are boys and thirty girls. Eight have been admitted during the year, and sixteen have been indentured into excellent places. With the masters of these apprentices a yearly correspondence is maintained. Immediately after the last anniversary the managers were called to mourn the loss of their second Directress, Miss Margaret Latimer, one of the two survivors of the fourteen original Board of Managers, organized fifty years before. Another member of the Board, Mrs. James Hunter, has also been removed by death during the past year. At the close of last year's account there was a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $7,007 99, which, with the amount since raised, leaves a balance, after deducting expenses, of $5820 55. A Board of Managers, to serve for the present year, was then elected, when the meeting was closed.

DROWNING CASE.—The body of an unknown white man, about five and a half feet high, and thirty-five years of age, was found floating in the Delaware river, opposite Washington street wharf, yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest and took charge of the body. He had on a striped shirt, flannel undershirt, old pair of dark pants, woollen stockings, and low shoes. A belt containing a sheath knife was strapped around his waist.

ACCIDENT.—Thomas M. Vincent, aged forty-seven years, residing at No. 1202 Hancock street, had his right leg broken yesterday morning, by the breaking down of a scaffold upon which he was standing. The accident took place at Chester. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JEWISH FOSTER HOME.—The annual meeting of this institution was held yesterday afternoon in the hall on Coates street, below Franklin. Mr. A. Hart presided, and the children of the institution, numbering thirty-four, male and female, occupied seats on the platform. They presented a neat appearance, and in their recitations gave ample proof of their attainments. During the afternoon an address was made by the Chairman, showing the benefit to be derived from associations of this kind, by the care taken of the rising generation, and the happy termination of their studies. The Treasurer's report was read in connection with the annual report of the society. During the past fifteen months the expenses of the institution were $1000, while the total receipts amounted to $645. In order to provide for deficiencies and the future welfare of the children, it was proposed to increase the annual contributions to $500. A presentation was made during the afternoon of five volumes of the books of Moses, to a young gentleman who had been an inmate of the Home. The occasion was one of much interest.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—ELECTION OF MANAGERS.—The annual election for Managers and Treasurer of this institution was held on Monday evening. The following gentlemen were elected:—Managers, Mordecai L. Dawson, James R. Greeves, John Farnum, William Biddle, John M. Whitall, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel Mason, S. Morris Waln, Samuel Welsh, Wistar Morris, Caleb Cope, Adolph E. Borie; Treasurer John T. Lewis. The report of the Board of Managers was read. The admission, to the Hospital during the year ending April 28 were 2000, of whom 1565 were males and 435 females. Of these 60·47 per cent. were discharged cured; 13·90 per cent. improved; and without improvement, 7·01 per cent.; 8·16 per cent. died. Of those admitted, 817 were natives of the United States and 1183 were of foreign birth. The principal foreign nativities were:—Irish, 849; German, 105; English, 95; 784 cases of accidental injury were admitted during the year. The total admissions since the opening of the Hospital foot up 77,408.

BRUTAL DOG FIGHT STOPPED.—A dog fight for $100 a side was to have taken place yesterday, at 3 P. M., at Robert Chambers', near the Kensington basin, between Jack McCrystal's dog "Bug" and a dog owned by Arthur Henry. The Mayor's police were on hand rather late, and after the dogs and their brutal admirers had been in the pit some fifty minutes the police stopped the fun, but without any arrests.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHOICE ORCHESTRA CHAIRS
AT THE BOOKSTAND IN THE
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
FOR
MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S
HAMLET.
1*

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $492,575'25,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1	do	do	10 000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2 000
25	do	do $1000 each	25,000
9	do	do $500 each	10,000
20	do	do $50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st	10 000
2	do	do No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 133 DEARBORN Street,

Chicago, Ill.,

Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize for the same purpose.

Tickets can be had of the Agent for Philadelphia, M. A. WILBUR, at the William Penn Hotel.

REFERENCE—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm Lemingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., importers of Watches Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 3 4

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABRYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the
SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN,..... Resident Manager.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.

THIS EVENING,
the popular young American tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in Falconer's beautiful play, in five acts, entitled
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
MEN OF THE DAY.
Frank Hawthorne.....EDWIN ADAMS
Supported by Miss JOSIE ORTON, and a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 12.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
AN EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
A GREAT BILL IN PREPARATION.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c. and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9.
BENEFIT OF MR. OWEN MARLOWE.
"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"
Jack Ragget.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Satanella.....Mrs. Owen Marlowe
(Her first appearance this season.)
HIS LORDSHIP; OR "SOMETHING NO FELLAH CAN UNDERSTAND"
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
A FEW LINES FROM SAM.
To conclude with the Farce of
PAUL PRY MARRIED AND VERY UNSETTLED.
Paul Pry.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
THURSDAY—Mr. S. TEMPLE in the GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mrs E. PRICE.
On which occasion Mr. F. MORDAUNT and Miss C. JEFFERSON will appear

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 9,
FIFTEENTH NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a more perfect pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.

S. B. HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS
Will exhibit in Philadelphia
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 7, AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC LOT,
corner of
LOCUST AND BROAD STREETS.
PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ON WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
A GORGEOUS PAGEANT WILL BE REPEATED more brilliant than ever beheld by mortals since the days of chivalry or the splendors of the Field of the Cloth of Gold
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR!
Carrying a Living
LION IN THE STREETS!
and containing an Allegorical Tableau of America, represented by a group of beautiful Females, classically draped. At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr Crockett. Around are grouped beautiful girls, representing
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.
NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT
CHINESE CHARIOT OF CONFUCIUS,
MASSIVE CAGE OF LIONS,
and other Chariots, Cars, and Berlins of exquisite workmanship, drawn by a magnificent Stud of foreign Horses, and succeeded by the whole troupe of Artists, including the most beautiful LADY RIDERS in the world,
FOURTEEN SHETLAND PONIES
drawing the FAIRY CHARIOT OF TITANIA. The whole forming the most attractive out-door display ever witnessed on this continent.
MR. CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS LIONS
will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will enter the DEN OF LIONS, and exhibit his astonishing magnetic power over the monsters of the desert and the jungle, feed them with raw meat from his naked hand, and demonstrate he's control over them.
DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS,
Lady and Gentleman Riders, Trained Lions, Horses, Ponies, etc. etc.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under 12 years.....25 cents.
Performances at 2 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—For full particulars see large posters and circulars. 5 7

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
Engagement of the unrivaled
MISS LEO HUDSON,
and her trained steed "SENSATION," who will appear in the grand spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
OR
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
First appearance of MR. HARRY PEARSON.

THE ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENT MOVING Diorama of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW will be exhibited every evening this week at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. The moonlit Domes and Battlements of the "City of the Czars," the advance and retreat of the French army, the hasty flight of the citizens, carrying with them their treasures; the spread of the flames, the booming of cannon, ringing of bells, etc. etc., make this exhibition one of the most thrilling and attractive works of art that has ever been witnessed by the American public.
Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents 5 7 6t

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. 4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 19

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1859-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D NATHAN. 1 1 9m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at the Government Stables SHIPLEY street, below Ninth, the following Quartermasters' Stores:—

5 Cooking stoves,
11 Office stoves,
5 Stove pipe elbows,
4 Pokers,
2 Stove grates,
45 lbs. stove pipe,
8½ lbs. zinc,
1 Tin boiler,
1 Dripping pan,
1 Bake pan,
6 chairs,
5 Office tables,
1 Office desk,
4 Common benches,
34 Common tables,
10 Dense bunks,
11 Water buckets,
2 Hand saws,
2 Hatchets,
3 Saw files,
2 Hoes,
6 Rakes,
2 Marking brushes,
60½ feet Gas pipe,
5 Pendants,
6 Reels for hose,
3 Wheelbarrows,
124 Head halters and chains,
74 Neck straps and chains,
2 Lamp chains,
1 Ruler,
545 lbs. Rope,
2051 Rope halters,
52 Water casks,
1 Life boat, iron,
1 Life boat, wood,
8 Army wagons,
4 Single sets wheel mule harness,
4 Single sets lead mule harness,
2 Single sets mule ambulance harness.

Sale to commence at ten A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
C. H. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned Clothing and Equipage, consisting of, say about—

9000 Uniform Coats,
700 Uniform Jackets,
7500 Great Coats,
600 Trousers,
500 Caps,
150 Shoes,
4000 Stockings,
200 Gaiters,
5000 Leggings,
16,000 Knit Blouses,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,
1000 Blankets, Woollen,
60 Blankets, Rubber,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,
30 000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,
7500 Knapsacks,
8000 Haversacks,
8000 Canteens,
1000 Leather Stocks,
20 Drawers,
100 Shirts,
500 Bedsacks,
400 Mittens,
250 Cap Covers,
20 Pickaxes,
270 Mess Pans,
100 Camp Kettles,
60 Spades,
20 000 lbs. Common Tents,
36 000 lbs. Shelter Tents, etc.,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
5 7 7t D. Q. M General U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, FRIDAY, May 18, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named barges, viz.:—

Barge "Reliance," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 108 feet; breadth, 20 feet 6 inches; depth, 5 feet 9 inches.

Tonnage, about 150 tons; hull of white oak, with wind assion deck.

Barge "Kate," a single decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 98 feet; breadth, 17 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet; of about 130 tons burden; hull of white oak.

Barge "Oneida," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length 98 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; of about 130 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck; iron cleets.

Barge "Walkill," a three-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 109 feet; breadth, 31 feet; depth, 6 feet; of about 200 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.
E. T. JAMES, Auctioneer. 5 9 8t

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short-handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufactures, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen.

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—

6873 Felling Axes, with handles,
250 " " without handles,
3775 Picks with handles,
600 " without handles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 27 10t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 28, 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

2100 pairs leggings, new,
3666 pairs trowsers, new,
50 citizens' coats, new,
22 pairs bregans, new,
7 Marine jackets, new,
28 Zouave vests, new,
28 Zouave scarfs, new,
19 Zouave caps, new,
2 Zouave jackets, new,
104 great coats, damaged,
122 dress coats, damaged,
50 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.

JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E. F. JAMES,
4 27 10t Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at the Government Stables SHIPLEY Street, below Ninth, the following clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz:—

8 Cavalry Private's Jackets,
53 Bed Sacks (single),
32 Flannel Shirts,
1 Drum Case,
24 Hospital Tent Pins (large),
28 Hospital Tent Pins (small).

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. W. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, bar, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appurtenances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100 HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Johnson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter and thirteen (13) feet five (5) inches in length; each to contain seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

The Confession of Probst.

IF PROBST had died persisting in his story of an accomplice in the murder of the DEARINGS, the theory that he had no confederate in the crime would have prevailed in the public mind; and yet there is a solid satisfaction in having all doubt on that subject completely removed by his confession. Even the faintest apprehension that an undetected murderer was abroad in the land would not have been a pleasant thing for any one to walk the streets or lie down at night with, while there is something consolatory in the reflection that, whenever a great crime is committed, justice has overtaken all who were concerned in its perpetration.

PROBST says that before he killed CORNELIUS CAREY, who was his first victim, the bare thought of his design appalled him. He raised the axe thrice before he could strike. And yet we have his own admission, that after he had taken the life of that poor boy, who was his companion in want and toil, he felt a sudden thirst for blood, and could have slaughtered a hundred more without compunction. This is all natural enough. In these cases the difficulty lies in the first step. As "Lady Macbeth" says:—

"The attempt, and not the deed, confounds us."

But when the instinctive antipathy to murder, implanted in almost every human breast, is once overcome by motives strong enough to conquer it, and the gulf that divides innocence from guilt is passed at a leap, there would seem to be an instant transformation of a creature with moral sensibilities and humane sympathies into a demon with none. It is, perhaps, seldom that any one becomes a consummate criminal at once. Growth in crime is usually very gradual, the commission of a small offense leading naturally to the next in magnitude, until at last, by a process of hardening demoralization, more or less slow, the transgressor is carried forward to the utmost extreme of depravation and guilt.

But if PROBST is to be believed, he went through no such progression in iniquity, but reached the highest limit of crime at a single bound. But this is not altogether true; for he has revealed enough of his antecedents to show that he did not become utterly bad at once, though the strides he took in crime were but few and wide apart. He declares that he had done no wrong before coming to this country in 1863. Immediately afterwards, however, he became a deserter and bounty-jumper, which included lying and robbery, and having passed these grades in his downward descent in sin, intemperance and debauchery, and a reckless profligacy in the use of money wrongly obtained, were quite sufficient to entirely corrupt and debase a moral character not naturally good and a mental organization not strong enough to resist the impulses of a sensual and wicked disposition. Nor is it hard to reconcile the revulsion from the first homicide with the prompt perpetration of the whole eight in the frightful series of murders. Moral cowardice broke down at once with moral repugnance to the greatest of crimes. The initial act in the tragedy, in point of atrocity and responsibility, included all the succeeding acts; and with a sense of overwhelming guilt came, of course, a feeling of desperation. Hence, he who can persuade himself to commit one murder may easily fancy that, under certain circumstances, the commission of a dozen or more might improve his chances of escape, while not essentially increasing his criminality. Thus PROBST may have reasoned, if he reasoned at all, and so thinking, he probably said to himself:—

"I am in blood
Stepped in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

There is another feature in his case that is rather curious. If, as he says, he shrunk so much from the bare idea of the murders, how marvellously strange must seem the matchless coolness of his conduct immediately after he had killed the whole DEARING family! Besides searching the house for money and other valuables, putting them up in a carpet-bag, to be carried away, he tells us that he "shaved himself with Mr. DEARING's razor, washed and dressed himself, put Mr. DEARING's clothes on, and then ate some bread and butter." Here, truly, was a most remarkable exhibition of composure under conditions the most appalling, and yet it is not more amazing or inexplicable than is the apparent inconsistency of the demoniacal malice that murdered eight human beings and then quietly enjoyed a supper in the very chambers of the slaughtered family, with the thoughtfulness that cared in the last moment for the wants of horses and chickens, if that, indeed, can be traced to any lingering sentiment of human pity, rather than to some less worthy motive.

On the whole, this case of ANTOINE PROBST is certainly extraordinary in many respects, and will, no doubt, be ranked in criminal annals among the *causes celebres*.

The death-warrant for the execution of PROBST was received yesterday from the Governor of the State, which appoints the eighth of June next for carrying into effect the sentence of the law. It was read to the doomed man this morning in his cell by Sheriff HENRY C. HOWELL, in the presence of our reporter and several other attaches of the press, and will be found printed in full in another page of this edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. PROBST, during the solemn ceremony, is said to have exhibited the same stolid indifference to his fate which marked his demeanor during the whole course of his trial, and we shall not be surprised to see him go to the scaffold with the apathy of a brute.

A New Academy of Fine Arts.

THERE is nothing to prevent Philadelphia securing for herself the place of the American Athens. Boston, by long years of literary culture, has excelled us in the art of authorship. New York, by her enterprise and wealth, has left us in the commercial background. But there yet remains a field which is still pre-eminently our own. In the world of art we still stand foremost. There is no other city which can boast of such amateur operas as Mr. PERELLI has given us. There is no other city with an Academy of Music which *could* do so much towards aiding the progress of music in our land; and there should be no other city which could compete with us for beauty in our Academy of Fine Arts, and for excellence of paintings.

The unanimity with which the press has condemned the collection of works now on exhibition, as a whole, must have torn the scales from the directors' eyes, and convinced them, if they were never convinced before, that there existed some radical defect which needed correction. During the last ten years the general public have taken a vast stride towards the ability to correctly appreciate works of art and judge for themselves. A Philadelphia assembly such as daily fills the Academy contains a larger proportion of critical amateurs, than probably any other body of similar number, drawn from the same diversified society, in the world. It has, therefore, become a matter of necessity, as well as propriety, that the exhibition presented should be such as to merit examination.

The question now presents itself—Will the leaders of the World of Art take active steps towards finding a remedy for the present evil, or will they by supine negligence allow the taste now possessed by so many to die out, and leave the people uninterested spectators of that in which they once were enthusiastic? What is necessary at the present time is a new Academy, a new building, better adapted to the wants of the spectators, and in which justice can be done to a greater number of artists. The present Academy, built years ago, was modelled after the best rules of architecture as they then existed, but vast strides have been made since; and the fact that the gallery at the Sanitary Fair, temporary and slight as it was, was a better room for light and hanging than the venerable institution in Chesnut street, is an evidence of what improvement in a new building might be made. All that the directors need do is to throw themselves on the liberality of the public, and the stock necessary would be subscribed to with a rapidity which would surprise themselves. We can feel the popular pulse and are sure that it beats high in favor of making Philadelphia more pre-eminently the art-centre of America than she is to-day. Let the experiment be tried, and before many more years have passed there will be heard commendation where now condemnation is uttered.

The erection of a new hall will stimulate our native artists to greater exertions, and also call from abroad contributions more numerous and of greater excellence than heretofore exhibited to us. In fact, a powerful impetus would be universally given to all the artists of our land; and if we could but excite the emulation of our resident painters, they could make the exhibition rich without the aid of outside contributions. We have gentlemen in our city who need not be afraid to measure swords, or rather brushes, with the residents of any other municipality in the land.

With this material in their hands, and the abundant foreign aid which will always flow to help those who help themselves, there need be no fear on the part of the Directors that the largest and best building they could erect would ever be too large for the contributions sent in. The demand will always create a supply, and if it were known that the walls of a new and improved building were bare, there would flow in from all quarters works of art to cover them with genius. Let them, therefore, step out boldly from the beaten track, have a new building, better accommodations, and a larger, newer, and finer collection of paintings, and the next five years will see a mighty advancement in the artistic scale of Philadelphia excellence. If they neglect, the results of their refusal must rest upon themselves. They are all gentlemen of wealth and energy, public-spirited citizens, and we doubt not that they will see that the needed improvements are made.

The Unjust Demands of the Rebel States for Superior Power.

WE cannot too often call the attention of the voters of this State to the issue of equalizing the basis of Congressional representation, as a condition precedent to the admission of the Rebel communities as States into the Union. It should be constantly kept in mind that the demand of these recent Rebels, and of their Northern allies, is that they shall come back into the Union, not as equals, but as superiors; not wielding the same power as that wielded by the same number of voters in the loyal States, but a vastly greater power, so that, man for man, each late Rebel shall count for nearly twice as much in influence upon all national questions as a loyal man, so that in the House of Representatives and in the election of a President he shall have two votes to the loyal man's one. How monstrous this demand is will be apparent from the consideration of a few figures, which we herewith present:—The total vote cast in 1860 in the eleven Rebel States was only 867,024. They could not poll as many now within a hundred thousand; but we will let that pass. The two States of New York and Pennsylvania cast at the last Presidential election 1,303,428 votes, or 436,404 *more* votes than the eleven Rebel States combined. New York and Pennsylvania have *four* Senators; the Rebel States will have *twenty-two!* New York and Pennsylvania have *fifty-five* members of Congress; the Rebel States will have *sixty-two!* But even this does not fully show the glaring injustice of the case. Each Rebel Congressman will represent only 14,000 voters; each Pennsylvania or New York Congressman represents 25,000 voters. At the rate upon which the Rebels will be represented, Pennsylvania and New York *ought* to have *ninety three* Congressmen instead of only fifty-five. But after the apportionment of 1870, unless the basis of representation shall have been equalized, the Rebel States will have a still more unjust advantage, for they will have added to their basis of representation two-fifths of all the colored population of the South. *This* is the desirable entertainment to which, under the names of justice and mercy and magnanimity, the voters of Pennsylvania are invited. HEISTER CLYMER is the champion of this scheme for robbing the citizens of Pennsylvania of their just rights, that *superior power* may be given to Rebels.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Loss of a French War Steamer off the Coast of Vera Cruz—Matehuala Attacked by Escobedo—The Liberals Repulsed—M. Langlais' Financial Plans Adopted by Maximilian—The Imperial Government Raising Money by Taxing Light and Similar Schemes, Etc.

HAVANA, April 30.—Since my letter of the 28th instant, further items of news have appeared from Mexico, as follows:—

On the night of the 21st, a French war steamer, direct from France, was wrecked on the coast of Vera Cruz, and the Admiral immediately sent off two steamers from Sacrificios to render assistance; with what success had not been ascertained when the mail closed.

In a despatch dated San Luis Potosi, 6th inst., the Prefect there officially announced that Matehuala was attacked five days previously. The attack was made at eleven in the morning, by twelve hundred Liberals, under Escobedo. The engagement lasted until six P. M. The loss to the French, nevertheless, only foots up two killed and one wounded. The Liberals are reported to have lost thirty officers and seventeen of the file killed, and a colonel, besides a major, seriously wounded. Under cover of the darkness the Liberals retired. The commandant of the Hayne arrived at Matehuala on the 2d, the succeeding day, with reinforcements. On his way he had a skirmish with a small force of Liberal cavalry. No further details are published.

At last accounts Regules had moved from the vicinity of Ario to San Pedro Jorullo.

From Merida, under date of the 4th inst., it is said that Minatitlan was occupied by the Imperial forces shortly previous. This confirms a report given on another occasion.

Faranjo is said to have been dangerously wounded, but his reported death was not confirmed.

Brigadier-General Bernardo Miramon died in the capital on the 11th. Thus, in the short period of two months General Miguel Miramon has lost both parents.

It has been announced at the Imperial Court that the Emperor will leave Guadalajara about the 1st of May.

The examination of the budget for the next fiscal year has not yet terminated. The new laws were to be published in a few days; one is understood to be for the purpose of raising a tax on doors and windows. This an editor of a Mexican paper styles "a tax on light." *L'Estafette* of the 13th instant says:—For several days past the Council of the Empire, attended in person by the Emperor, has been engaged in an examination of the plan of finance adopted by M. Langlais. It is said that M. Maintenan, his successor, with the assistance of the Council, completed the parts left unfinished by the former and with which the latter was intimately acquainted.

It is hoped that the examination will be entirely concluded in a few days, and that the arrangement for receipts and expenditures, formed on an equitable basis, will be shortly published. The Imperial Inspector—Franco—has suggested the expediency of opening Puerto Angel for general commerce.

Guatemala is disposed to recognize the Mexican empire, and it was reported that as soon as consummated Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica would join.

The American schooner *Minnie G. Atkins* had been seized for a violation of the Revenue laws. She cleared at San Francisco for La Paz, and wentt to Altata, which is not a port of entry. She was in the hands of the authorities pending an investigation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A recent meeting was held by the physicians of Chicago to discuss the propriety of prohibiting all intramural interments. Dr. Blake stated during the session that several reliable sea captains had informed him that they could generally be made aware of the approach to Chicago by stepping on deck and taking nasal observations.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, May 9, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull but steady this morning. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 54½, no change; Reading at 53·44@53½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 35, a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, a decline of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 30¾@31½, a decline of ¼.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 102¼, and 7·30s at 102@102¼. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881, and 95¼ for 10-40s. City loans are in demand at the late advance; the new issue sold largely at from 98½@98¾.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20@20½, the latter rate an advance of ½; 78 was bid for Second and Third; 54 for Tenth and Eleventh; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 68 for West Philadelphia; 30½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 52½. 140 was bid for First National; 213 for North America; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 30½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 62½ for City.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34½, and Lehigh Navigation at 54½. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 62 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Maple Shade sold at 2·94.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at five per cent., and appearances indicate a full supply of capital at low rates during the summer months, in the absence of unfavorable European advices. In commercial paper no change. The supply of first-class bills is small, and they sell readily at six per cent. Short first-class bills are held at five per cent., and for a long time money has not been so plenty. For certificates, 100¼ is bid, and no sellers. June certificates, at present quotations, pay about 4¼ per cent.

"The proposition to redeem $20,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness is a step toward securing a money market, upon which a consolidated 5 per cent. can be introduced. On the 15th instant, the temporary loan, excluding the Clearing-House certificates, which should be paid off, will be reduced to 5 per cent., and it may be fairly assumed that the Treasury has now reached the point where it has not only ceased to borrow at any price, but is ready to reduce its obligations. The future policy of the Treasury will evidently put in circulation the accumulated currency now held by the Department. The only mode by which interest upon temporary loans can be saved is by using the idle currency in payment of this class of debt. The Treasury ceasing to be a borrower, and at the same time putting in use a large amount of currency, will oblige money-lenders to find new borrowers at low rates, which will cause fresh speculation in all departments of commerce."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 5-20s 64	102¼	1 sh N Lib was	30
$2000 U S 5-20s 65 reg.	102¼	100 sh Reading	53 7-16
$200 U S 7-30s. Jne	102¼	100 sh do	53 7-16
$50 do. July	102	100 sh do	53 7-16
$1800 City 6s new	98¾	100 sh do..b5	53 7-16
$2000 do	98¾	100 sh do..b5	53 7-16
$5000 do	98¾	100 sh do..b5	53 7-16
$15000 do.....mun	98¾	300 sh do..b5	53 7-16
$1000 do	98¾	100 sh do..b5	53 7-16
$5000 Pa R 2 mtg 6	95	200 sh do....s30	53½
$4000 do	95	100 sh do....b30	53½
$8000 Reading m bs.	90	100 sh do	53 7-16
200 sh Maple Sh.	2 15-16	50 sh Leh Val	61¼
40 sh Penn R	54½	200 sh Cata pf....s30	31
100 sh Sch N pf...b5	34½	200 sh do......2d	31½
50 sh Lehigh Nav.b5	54½	200 sh do.....s30	30¾
20 sh Lt Sch	35	19 sh 13th & 15th	20
100 sh do......s30	35	100 sh Black Heath	3

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	129¾	12 M.	129¼
11 A. M.	129¾	1 P. M.	129¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	128¾	129¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	114
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1·20	ar.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying	Selling
American Gold		129	129¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s		122	124
Compound Interest Notes:—			
" "	June, 1864	11¾	11¾
" "	July, 1864	11¼	11¼
" "	August, 1864	10¾	10¾
" "	October, 1864	9¾	9¾
" "	Dec., 1864	8¾	8¾
" "	May, 1865	6¾	6¾
" "	August, 1865	4¾	4¾
" "	Sept., 1865	4¼	4¼
" "	October, 1865	3¾	3¾

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending May 5, 1866, and for the season:—

	For the week ending May 5.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	46,680	151 270
Pennsylvania Coal Co	590	2,190
Total tons	47,270	153 460
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	23 494	70 938
Pennsylvania Coal Co	None	5,187
Total tons	23 494	76,155

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.—In Cloverseed and Timothy no transactions to report, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is in fair demand, and taken by the crushers at $2·70@2·75 ℔ bush.

There is no improvement to notice in the market for Quercitron Bank, but prices are steady at $29 ℔ ton for No. 1.

The Flour Market is characterized with much firmness, and some holders are asking an advance. There is little or no export demand, but the home consumers purchase more freely. About 2000 barrels were disposed of, mostly Northwestern extra family, at $10@11; and Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including small lots of superfine, at $7·50@8; extras at $8·75 @10·25; and fancy brands at $13@16, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $5·25 per barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The offerings of Wheat continue very small, and there is a good demand for prime at full prices. Sales of 800 bush. choice red at $2·70@2·75, and 1500 bush. good at $2·55; a lot of spring sold at $2·12. Rye is in good request at $1 ℔ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand, but there is very little here; sales of 5000 bush. yellow at 81c., afloat. Oats are in active request, and prices have advanced; sales of 2000 bush. Pennsylvania at 64c., and some Southern at 63@64c. In Barley and Malt no change to notice.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and refined at $2·24@2·26, and Ohio at $2·27.

☞ "Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore, at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE,
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets,
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866,
at 8 o'clock.
It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by
Messrs M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. Getze, J. C. B. Stanbridge and F. Darley.
Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut; and at Lippincott's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets. [5 5 6t*
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

☞ THE LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
BY
SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq.,
At MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST Street, Above Eighth,
FRIDAY, May 11, 1866, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, fifty cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge.
For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 5 9 3t

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
'Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,
As Our Prices are the Lowest.
MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.
SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY.
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.
In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11w24t4p]

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager............WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF THE
RENOWNED RAVEL TROUPE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING May 9,
will be presented for the last time
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Gros Pierre..............................FRANCOIS RAVEL
To be followed by the grand Ballet, last time of
THE NYMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLIES,
in which Signorita PEPITA, Mons. VON HAMME and the entire Ballet of forty Artistes will appear.
Concluding with, for the last time but two, the great comic Pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER
ANTOINE RAVEL as.....................The White Knight
YOUNG AMERICA as....................The Green Monster
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GABRIEL RAVEL.
ADMISSION...50 cents
Reserved Seats......................................75 cents
Family Circle...30 cents
Amphitheatre...25 cents
Doors open at ¾ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
will introduce GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, and ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, Signorita PEPITA (for the only time), Mons. VON HAMME, and all the principal members of this celebrated Troupe.
Doors open at quarter past 1. Curtain rises at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats................50 cents

CONCERT HALL.
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at CONCERT HALL by the
BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16.
MISS E. T. GREENFIELD,
The Celebrated BLACK SWAN.
Miss KATE LANIER, Miss RACHEL DENNET, Miss REBECCA MONTMORENCY, Mr. FRANK WOODS, Tenor; Mr. CLIFF, Baritone; Mr WILLIAM MORRIS, Basso, have kindly volunteered their services, assisted by a Full Chorus.
Professor KING...Conductor
[illegible]
Reserved Seats...50 cents
Admission..25 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Sale of Tickets to commence at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets, May 10. 5 9 6t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of CATHARINE C. KEPPELE, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Large and valuable LOT N. W. corner of TWENTY-SECOND and LOCUST Streets, 70 feet 3 inches on Twenty-second street, 273 feet on Locust street, extending from Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets; three fronts.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public Sale,
On TUESDAY MAY 29, 1866,
At 12 o'clock Noon at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following described property, late of CATHARINE C. KEPPELE deceased, viz.:—
All that lot of ground, in the general plan of City Lots, marked No. 1586, situate on the west side of Schuylkill Front (now Twenty-second) street and north side of Locust street; containing in breadth north and south 70 feet 3 inches and in depth extending westward 273 feet. Bounded northward by vacant ground, eastward by Twenty-second street, southwardly by Locust street, and westward by Twenty-third street, being part of the same premises which, in the partition of certain lots of ground had and made by the Sheriff and inquest, on writ issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Michael Keppele and Catharine his wife and Andrew Caldwell by Michael Keppele, his guardian, against Elizabeth Caldwell and James Caldwell by Thomas Leiper, their guardian were, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1793, assigned and delivered to Catharine Keppele and Michael Keppele, in right of said Catharine, and to Andrew Caldwell and their heirs in severalty forever, and the said Andrew Caldwell being so seized of one undivided moiety of the lot of ground by his last will and testament, bearing date the 2d day of April, A. D. 1806, and duly proved on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1806, in the office of the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, did *inter alia* give, devise and bequeath unto his brother James Caldwell all the residue and remainder of his estate, real and personal, wheresoever situate and being to hold to him his said brother, his heirs and assigns forever, which said residue and remainder so devised by the said testator, included the one undivided moiety of the lot of ground aforesaid, and Caleb North, Esq., Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, commanding him to levy on the lands and tenements of James Caldwell, did, by deed poll bearing date the 29th day of April, A. D. 1822, acknowledged in open Court on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1822, and entered among the records thereof in Book C, page 525, etc., grant, bargain and sell the said undivided moiety of the lot of ground unto Catharine Keppele, her heirs and assigns forever.
By the Court, E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.
WILLIAM MEREDITH, } Administrators C. T. A.
CADWALADER BIDDLE, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1866. 5 9 16 28

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR information leading to the recovery of a SORREL HORSE, 15½ hands high, white spot on the note, branded U. S. on left shoulder, mark nearly obliterated. JOHN KESTER,
GRAY'S Lane, Twenty fourth Ward, or
1t* E WEBSTER, No 2020 LOCUST Street.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS TO SELL the Largest Photograph which has ever been offered to the public, of the Capitol and White House, Washington, D. C.; have never been offered in this city. Call at R. NEWELL'S,
No. 724 ARCH Street,
5 9 3t* From 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS MODERN
OIL PAINTINGS,
Represented by the most celebrated Artists of the Flemish, Dusseldorf, Dutch, and French Schools, to be sold without reserve, on the Evenings of
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MAY 10 AND 11,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK
AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.

Now open for examination, free.
Every Painting in this collection is guaranteed original.
Cards of Admission to Sale can be procured at the Gallery between the hours of 3 P. M. This Day and 3 P. M. Thursday.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
5 8 4t AUCTIONEER.

EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
GROS GRAINS AND TAFFETA SILKS
IN THE CITY.
ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS,
NOW OPEN.
Bargains in Dress Goods, from Auction,
AT M'ELROY'S,
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5 9 6trp ABOVE CHESNUT.

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FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feathers Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No 44 North TENTH Street,
6 Below Arch.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

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WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
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PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM now vacant, at No. 204 South ELEVENTH Street. 5 8 6t

ENGLISH AID FOR FREEDMEM.

Organization of a Society in London—Speeches by John Bright and Others.

The London *Times* of the 25th ultimo has the following account of the organization of the English Freedmen's Aid Society:—

A public meeting to inaugurate the National Freedmen's Aid Union of Great Britain and Ireland was held yesterday afternoon at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria street. The Duke of Argyll presided; and among those present were Sir T. F. Buxton, M. P., Mr J. Bright, M P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., Mr. Thomas Norton, Mr. Josiah Forster, Mr. B. H. Cadency (Birmingham), the Rev. A Raleigh, D. D., the Rev. William Shaw, Mr. R. Ferguson (Carlisle), etc.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that, having presided over a meeting in connection with one of the associations of the Union last year he would have been pleased if some one else had taken the chair on the present occasion, but he feared there was still a certain amount of shyness among our public men in taking part in aid of the freedmen of America, not from a want of personal sympathy for the liberated slave but from a vague feeling that it was more or less an interference with American politics Now, he had no sympathy with that feeling. The war was over, and although there were strong personal contests still existing in the United States, we in this country had no interest in those contests except as far as they might be concerned in the question of negro labor. Beyond seeing the negro fully possessed of his civil rights, which alone could render the abolition of slavery of any value, we should take no part whatever in American politics properly so called. Under all the circumstances he considered there was a strong call upon the people of this country to assist the Washington commission to carry out their objects in a period of difficulty. America needed and would gratefully accept their aid, as Great Britain accepted her aid for Ireland and Lancashire to the amount of £250,000 in their times of distress.

The Rev. Dr. Hewison moved, and Sir T. F. Buxton seconded the following resolution:—

"That this meeting regards the progress of events during the past twelve months as affecting the American freedmen with profound interest, and considers the evident intelligent fitness of an increasing number of the colored people for the proper use of their newly-acquired freedom their thirsting desire after education, together with their readiness to undertake labor as so many new and powerful incentives to enlarge philanthropic effort on their behalf."

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Bright then moved:—

"That in view of the devoted labors of the American people through their various Freedmen's Aid Associations, combined with the co-operation of the Government, to meet the physical and moral necessities of the freedmen, this meeting regards the aid afforded hitherto by the British public which is estimated at more than £80,000, as a proper and grateful expression of our sympathy, and would earnestly recommend that it be largely augmented. The undeniable interest which the British people have in the freedmen's welfare, combined with other considerations of justice and gratitude, requires that such aid should be supplied, until the great and critical work of emancipation may be truly said to be complete."

Mr. Bright said the mere fact that four millions of our fellow-creatures were in the condition in which the negroes of the United States were would be sufficient of itself to call for help; but when, besides looking at their unhappy condition, they considered the terrific sacrifice by which the great change in their social position had been accomplished, he conceived it to constitute altogether the greatest claim upon them that had ever existed on any nation of the globe. The freedmen were at present living as it were in an enemy's country, as it was quite certain the Southern planters who but yesterday were their masters would not feel any very Christian spirit towards them. What had taken place in Jamaica afforded an illustration of what might be expected to occur in the Southern States of America. Notwithstanding that the abolition of slavery in Jamaica was effected by an act of the Legislature, and a heavy compensation was paid to the owners of the slaves, it was quite clear that from the period of the abolition of slavery up to this hour the whites had never really, in an honest and just spirit, acknowledged the changed condition of the negro, but that during the whole of that time their conduct towards the negro was what it always had been—of a most unjust and iniquitous character. But the negroes of the United States were not voluntarily emancipated, and no compensation was paid to the planters of the Southern states. The ill-feeling, therefore, which existed in Jamaica on the part of the planter towards the negro might be supposed to exist in an increased degree in the United States, and it it did not, it was, in his opinion, owing to the institutions of the country, a population of freemen, an extensive suffrage, newspapers, a platform, schools—all these in the South, while in the North the people, who, having gone through this terrible war in connection with the negro, had resolved to complete in peace the work which they had begun in war. Although he believed that the negro would have to undergo great difficulties, still it was his conviction that their former masters would gradually become reconciled to that which was inevitable, and would find that justice and fair dealing were really the only means by which they could gain any compensation for the miseries of the past. Some persons argued, not without show of reason, that the North would do all that was necessary for the South After all the tremendous exertions they had made it would be wrong to say that they were not able, but even though able there were still the strongest reasons why the English people, who sympathize with the negro, should give their help and afford something from their resources that the prosperity of the negro might be more rapidly accomplished.

Mr. T. Hughes, M. P., seconded the resolution, and said he considered it a great honor that the people of this country should have the opportunity of taking part in such a work as that in which the people of the United States were now engaged. He believed that in a year or two the sufferings of the negro would disappear; unless, therefore, the present moment was taken advantage of, no future opportunity would be afforded the people of this country to deepen and widen the bonds which tied them and the American people together. The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the following resolution was also adopted:—

"That this meeting considers the closer union of the British Freedmen's Aid Association in this benevolent labor is of great importance, and that the national form which such an union (comprising more than thirty associations) has taken is eminently adapted for its purpose, and would earnestly commend the claims of the union to the favorable co operation of all friends of freedom."

ANOTHER HOMICIDE IN FAYETTE CITY.

Man Shot by His Wife's Escort—An Unfortunate Occurrence.

FAYETTE CITY, May 5.—Mr. Martin Lutz, a farmer living in the suburbs of this place, was accidentally shot last evening, about 11 o'clock, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Lutz had left home in the morning, with the intention of being away until the next day. A young man by the name of Todd, and Mrs. Lutz, in the evening locked the house and went to spend the evening with a neighbor. On their return they found the door broken open, and heard some one upstairs. They called frequently for Mr. Lutz, but received no answer. They then went for assistance and procured weapons, while one of the party went for an officer. Lutz fired out of the window upstairs. The other party then entered the house, and as Lutz came down stairs Todd called upon him to speak or he would shoot, which he refused to do. Todd then fired. Lutz ran several rods, and Todd was about to fire again, when he (Lutz) spoke, and said:—"My God, Sam, you have killed me! but it was my own fault," and in a few moments died. Mr. Lutz was a worthy citizen. No blame is attached to Mr. Todd.—*Pittsburg Commercial*.

I. O. of O. F.

John J. Davies, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New York, died at his residence in Brooklyn, this morning, after a very brief illness. Mr. Davies has been connected with that organization for about a quarter of a century, having been made a member of the Order in Columbia Lodge, No. 1, from which he recently transferred his membership to National Lodge, No. 30. He has always been an active and efficient worker in the Order. For many years he was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and at the time of his death was Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment, and a representative of that body in the Grand Lodge of the United States. In all the positions he has filled, he commanded the respect of the whole Brotherhood for his faithfulness and ability, while his personal qualities secured the warm friendship of the great majority of his associates.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 8th.*

—A woman from Milwaukee, stopping at the Matteson House, Chicago, went on Friday to an undertaker's and purchased a small coffin. This she conveyed to her room at the hotel, placed in it a living infant, and then fastened on the lid. Fortunately she had been watched, and the child was rescued from a horrible death by suffocation. The woman, for some unknown reason, was not arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Noemie de Marguerittes' benefit fulfilled all the expectations of her friends and the public. The house was crowded—and crowded with the fashion, beauty, and intellect of the city. Miss Noemie was called out after the first act, and was showered with bouquets, which she picked up with the utmost grace. Miss de Marguerittes has now achieved a position in the opinion of the public which promises a most brilliant future. In the 'Last Rose of Summer" and the "Ambassadrice" cavatina, spite of the lateness of the hour, she was encored, and throughout both pieces was rapturously applauded. Miss de Marguerittes, however, had great disadvantages to contend with. Mr. Rankin, who probably had not played the part before, was imperfect, and Mr Stuart Robson, after rehearsing the part, was unable to play it. Mr. Everham, who was given the part last, was, however, perfect. In the *Ambassador's Wife* Mr. Mackay kindly took Mr. Robson's part, at the very shortest notice—a part entirely out of his line, but of which he made the most. But with these drawbacks Miss De Marguerittes achieved artistically a great and undisputed success This evening Mr. Owen Marlowe, one of the most popular actors at this theatre, will take a benefit, owing us three sprightly comedies, which will bring forth the peculiarities of his talents.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams appeared in his favorite play of *Man of the Day*, one of the best comedies of the modern age. This evening it will be repeated, with Miss Orton in the part of the heroine, one admirably suited to her.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Hamlet* promises to be an attraction here as long as it was in New York. The house is nightly crowded by the *elite* and intelligence of the city.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels will be with us but four nights more. This evening Francois appears in a new piece, entitled *The Secret Marriage*.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS by Samuel K. Murdoch, Esq., the well known Professor of Elocution (rather to the tragedian) will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening next, under the direction of the Literary Union of Pennsylvania. The entertainment will be varied and intellectual, and from the well-known ability of Mr Murdoch the affair will doubtless be a great success. Some of the selections have never been read before a Philadelphia audience, such as "Monsieur Tonson," "Patience and the Parson," and "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." "Enoch Arden," "Brushwood," and "The Vagabonds" are also included in the programme. T. B Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, has the disposal of the tickets.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT.—It will be observed that Miss Greenfield—the celebrated Black Swan—will give a concert at Concert Hall, on the evening of May 16. She will be assisted by a number of eminent artists. Lovers of fine music should take notice.

—The Mobile (Ala.) *Times* has a long report of a dinner given in that city on the 24th ultimo, by the Mobile cadets. The ex-pirate Semmes was present, and was toasted as "our honored guest." The *Times* thus comically describes what ensued:—"The Admiral himself, calm as though he might be on the deck of his ship when all around him was in flames, and his vessel fast foundering under his feet, colors flying, cannons firing the last salute in honor of the sinking craft, the Admiral seemed to lose faith in himself and twice attempted to take his seat; but, slowly recovering, he commenced his response in a slow, low, and melodious voice, which, as he proceeded, rose in volume and tone, as the gentle breeze which listlessly swells the lazy canvas soon lashes itself into the furious gale which tears to shreds the over-trained sails and sweeps away the ponderous masts."

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Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

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No. 108 South THIRD Street.

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits, containing nearly FIVE ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.

Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.

The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.

The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station, and has a fine view of the river.

Possession given at once From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence

For further information, apply to

GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CASTNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware a quarter of a mile east of Kenton, a station on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county.

At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

Price, $16,000; one-half cash.

Address HENRY JOHNS,
4 11wfm12t* Kenton, Delaware.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated, Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents Collected.

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PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street

No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.

Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR the Summer season, centrally located, in a delightful neighborhood; all modern conveniences, use of Piano To a small family this is a desirable residence. Address G. W., Box 476, Post Office. 5 8 2t*

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AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS EVERY City, Town, County, and State for

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The large work, "LESSONS AND PRAYERS," is held *strictly* as a Subscription Book.

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MINISTERS disabled from pulpit service, PASTORS whose salary is inadequate for support, STUDENTS who wish healthful and remunerative employment for vacations, and ACCREDITED BOOK AGENTS, will find this valuable work in demand. 5 9 2t

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THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

FASHIONS 1866.

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They will not BEND OR BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.

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See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

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Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., New York

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AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS. [52 wfm84p

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.

Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.

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3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.

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4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—

Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1.50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.

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6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco viz:—

Sugar-cured Seamless Navy, per pound,		90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy	do.	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents
Common Western Navy,	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1.00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, and new ones come by thousands to get

Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
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Antiquets, Five Cent Seed and Havana
Panatellas, do. do. do.
De Cabanos, do. do. do.
Imported Havana six Cent Cigars.
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8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and retail for a trifling advance To be convinced, call at

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9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious but do as we did; keep the best, sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.

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10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock, and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all

Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4fmwlm

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COCHRAN & GOWEN,

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B. Scott, Jr. has the pleasure of announcing to connoisseurs of art a very valuable collection of IMPORTED HIGH CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

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M. A. Kock-Kock.	W. Kock Kock.
T. Wagner,	T. Ruyten.
H. Von Seben	H. Dilddaert,
Hendrick B. Shaeffels,	Zachery Notermans,
J. Vaarberg,	H. de Heer,
H. Savry,	J. Carabain.
J. Rosierse,	F. Musin,
P. V. Verreydyt,	Ch's Hue
A. Serrure,	H. E. Reyntjens,
Ch's Leickert,	T. C. Mertz
J. Strebe,	Theodore Gerard,
W. Morris,	C. Sorimeer,
F. Lehrt	and others.

to be sold at auction by B. Scott, Jr. on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, May 10 and 11 at 7½ o'clock at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street

The above are now on exhibition free day and evening

Every painting in this collection is guaranteed original. 5 8 3t

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to

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Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.

Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.

The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S

And Boys' Wear,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

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First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

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The largest, cheapest and best stock o

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Of every description in the world. 3 10 5p

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THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

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WALNUT CHAMBER

AND PARLOR SUITES,

Either Polished or Oiled.

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COURTNEY & WILLITS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE

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Also, Dining-Room Furniture,

AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

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This well-known House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, in the most modern style, will be re-opened for the reception of guests

On Saturday, May 12, 1866.

Rooms can be engaged from this date, at the Office of the Hotel, between 10 A. M and 5 P. M., or by addressing

BAKER & FARLEY,

PROPRIETORS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 1866. [5 8 5t

N. B.—The House will be open for the inspection of the public on THURSDAY, May 10, from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. 5 8 3t

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

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SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE,

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE, 45 rp

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

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726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS, STRAW BONNETS, AND GYPSIES, BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE, RIBBONS ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS, TO MATCH MATERIALS, FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, ETC. ETC. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

We solicit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
4 13 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MISS C. O'BYRNE,

In her New and Elegant Store,

No. 807 ARCH Street,

Has now open a large stock of the choicest

FRENCH MILLINERY.

A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department

Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

REFRIGERATORS.

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SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.

5 2 1m 5p] No. 611 MARKET Street.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27

THE EAGLE GAS STOVES

Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS ETC. ETC.

NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,

And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

G. W. LOOMIS Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27 WRINGER.

The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.

G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27 DOTY WASHING MACHINE.

For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27

ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.,

At G. W LOOMIS',
4 19fmwlm No. 27 S. SIXTH Street Philadelphia, Pa.

REMARKABLE NOTE.

I have the pleasure to announce that on and after

To-Morrow, (Wednesday) the 9th Inst.,

I shall have the

Stock Lager Beer on Draught.

The most healthy, and best beverage for the warm weather.

COME AND TRY IT, / T [5 8 3t

No. 531 CHESNUT Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 5 5 6t

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, THIS MORNING,

At the Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

BLACK SILKS.

Cheap lots of Dress Goods. Bought very low a the late auction sales

Black all wool Delaines, double width, 50 and 75 cents.

French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents.

Mohair Chalines, 28 cents a yard, etc. etc.

Best quality American Prints, 16 and 18½ cents.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 5000 pieces Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, White Piques, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks, Muslins, Striped and Plaid Cambric Muslins, Hair Cord Stripe Muslins,

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels,

Shirting Linens, Bird eye Linens,

Scotch Diaper, Linen Huckabacks, etc. etc.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins; Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins at the very lowest market prices.

Just opened, 800 Needle-worked Cambric Bands, at gold prices,

Hamburg Flouncing and Insertings, Cambric Edgings, Dimity Bands.

1000 Linen Fans at old prices.

Silk Sun Umbrellas.

Hoop Skirts, best quality, made to order expressly for our sales, and warranted for six months.

PRICE & WOOD,

5 9] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

We have just made an immense reduction in the prices of all our

SILKS,

In order to close out our entire stock.

Moire Antiques, Chene Silks,

Plain Silks, all colors, $1·62, $2·00, $2·25.

Plain Corded Silks, all colors, $2 50.

Foulard Silks at $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.

Good Plain Black Silks at $1·50.

Extra Good Plain Black Silks at $1·75.

Plain Black Gros Grain Silks at $1·75, $1·87½.

Plain Black Gros Grain Silks at $2·00, $2·25.

Black Taffeta Parisienne at $2 50, $2 75, $3·00.

Extra Heavy Black Silks at $4 00 $4·50 $5·00 and $6 00.

SILKS of all kinds suitable for Dresses, Mantles and Sacques.

Persons wishing to buy bargains in Silks, would do well to examine our stock, as we are selling all our

Silks at Very Low Prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

5 9 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Large purchases at the late Auction Sales enable us to offer great inducements in the price of all the popular styles of Dress Goods.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 9 1t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS, OF ALL WIDTHS and grades,

FROM AUCTION,
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FRENCH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, FROM AUCTION,

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
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LIGHT FANCY CASSIMERES, FOR LADIES' SACQUES, CAPS, Etc Etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
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TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
1t Above Willow.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of

House Furnishing Dry Goods,

Comprising all the best varieties of

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES;
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.

SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well-selected Stock of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.

New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

4 26 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in a style unsurpassed.

4 7 mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WYOMING VALLEY.

The beautiful scenery that charms the traveller as he approaches Wilkesbarre, and the romantic incidents connected with its history, have made that region famous throughout the world. Poets in every land, and historians of all nations, have described its loveliness and narrated the sorrows of its people.

Impressed with a desire to experience in person the pleasure of a visit to the Valley of Wyoming, I started, in company with a friend, who enjoyed equally with myself the novelty of the trip, on the morning of the 1st of May, by the most direct route to Wilkesbarre, the North Pennsylvania Railroad, to Bethlehem, thence on the Lehigh Valley Railroad trains to Mauch Chunk and White Haven. From the latter point the cars of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Company, belonging to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, conducted us over the Five Mile Mountain to Wilkesbarre The total distance accomplished was one hundred and forty miles and the time occupied seven hours. From Philadelphia to Bethlehem the route is through an undulating country, abounding with well-cultivated farms, rich in soil and products. There are many beautiful villas visible as we are whirled along, especially in the vicinity of Chelten Hills, Jenkintown, and Penn Lynn. Beyond Abington there is little of interest to note (save the long tunnel near Sellersville), until the Saucon Valley unexpectedly reveals its beauties to the eye. The Moravian town of Bethlehem need not be described nor with our citizens it is a favorite resort during the summer heats. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the eloquent George Whitfield laid out the town of Nazareth, about eight miles beyond this point, intending to establish a Methodist settlement, but afterwards disposed of it to Count Zinzendorf.

CHANGE OF SCENE.

Between Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk the scene changes. Instead of hundred-acre farms, iron-forges and manufactories on the largest scale are continually met with. At Allentown and Catasauqua some of these establishments are located. Among them may be named the Hochendauqua and Crane Iron Works. There is every evidence of industrial activity in the Lehigh coal region. Mauch Chunk is situated in a narrow pass, where the Lehigh flows between two almost palisadal heights.

Mount Pisgah, an object of much attraction, is surmounted by means of an inclined plane, apparently on an angle of 60 degrees. On an eminence near the town may be seen the splendid mansion of a most enterprising and public-spirited gentleman, Judge Asa Packer. He is the father of the railway system in this region, having projected nearly all the outlets from the coal district. His interests are very large in the roads connecting Easton with Whitehaven, and he is building a new road from the latter point to Wilkesbarre, in opposition to the Lehigh and Susquehanna Company. It is said that he proposes extending his lines to the New York border, and thus connect with Lakes Erie and Ontario, by tapping the great trunks at Elmira. The new road, running almost parallel with the Lehigh and Susquehanna, has not been laid without many obstacles.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

When the Valley Company commenced their road beyond White Haven, great opposition was made by the Lehigh Navigation Company, who, as before stated, own the Lehigh and Susquehanna road, and a contest took place between the employés at the White Haven bridge, which resulted in one or two cars being thrown into the river. The Lehigh Valley Company applied for an injunction to prevent the Navigation Company from interfering with their extension from the northern end of the bridge, across the Lehigh at White Haven, to Wilkesbarre. That distinguished jurist, Chief Justice Woodward, in an able, clear, and elaborate opinion, has decided that the intention of the Legislature was to grant the new company a right of way to the Wyoming Coal Field, and the building of a road from the Susquehanna to the Lehigh, although it had been vaguely expressed in the supplement of 1860, extending the privileges of an act passed in 1857, for a road to the Beaver Meadow region. He says that compensation, however, must be agreed upon for the use of the land on which the railroad is built, as prescribed in the charter. The plaintiffs must also raise their bridge so that the crossing shall be at least nine feet above the level of the defendants' track. The clause in the act, interpreted by counsel that plaintiffs' road shall not approach nearer than within ten feet of the Navigation Company's rails, is construed by the Judge that the canal works only are meant. The Lehigh Valley Company, in asking for an injunction, insisted that the Navigation Company had no right to construct a road from White Haven to Mauch Chunk, but the Chief Justice decides, upon the same principles applied to the first case, that they have the right.

Formerly the only road from Mauch Chunk to White Haven was that of the Lehigh Valley Company, and there was but a single route from White Haven to Wilkesbarre, which was owned by the Navigation Company. By this decision both corporations are permitted to build roads nearly parallel with each other, from Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre.

AN INTERESTING RIDE.

The ride from the summit of the Five Mile Mountain, towards Wilkesbarre, is rendered deeply interesting by the lovely prospect in the valley beneath. The town and its surroundings form a beautiful picture—essentially miniature from the height at which it is viewed The Allegheny mountains loom up in the far distance, and add their grandeur to the scene. We reached the depot, about one mile from town, and were conveyed in coaches to the Wyoming Valley Hotel, on River street, which was opened on that day by Mr Frank Ward, the lessee, formerly connected with the La Pierre, in Philadelphia.

This house has lately been built by some of the leading citizens of the borough. It so happened that the new railroad around the mountain, just completed by the Lehigh and Susquehanna Company, was also opened on the 1st of May, and an excursion party from Wilkesbarre met the train at White Haven, and returned to the town with us. Many pleasant moments were spent in the society of these excursionists, who were nearly all interested in mining, railroad, or canal operations. Among these may be mentioned Colonel Bowman, the talented author of "The Life of General Sherman," Robert F. Taylor, President of the Wyoming Canal, which extends some sixty-four miles down the Susquehanna to Northumberland; also several gentlemen, formerly residents of the La Pierre, who were desirous of showing their respect for Mr Ward by a visit to his new hotel. Among the group was an officer of the navy, who had lately resigned his commission. Possessed of wealth and high social position, a connoisseur in art, of much culture and taste, a traveller who has sojourned in every clime, his vivid descriptions of all that he had seen and heard were deeply interesting.

THE NEW HOTEL.

The new house will be one of the most delightful resorts in the United States and for purity of air and beauty of scenery, this locality is unrivalled. The hotel is built of brick, faced with Pictou stone and furnished in a style equal to any of the principal hotels in the large cities. The markets of New York, Philadelphia, and all that a rich country can produce, furnish the table, and the cooking is unrivalled

The programme of the day consisted of an excellently prepared dinner, a grand ball in the evening, with a supper almost unequalled in the annals of the cuisine. The ball was the event of the day. The large dining-room of the house is ovally shaped, and the usually plain appearance of such a hall is greatly relieved by two rows of pillars, light in appearance, but substantial in form, which uphold a beautifully frescoed ceiling. At nine o'clock the music commenced, and the dancers, composed of the elite of the town, appeared upon the floor. The lookers-on were numerous, and inspired by the scene, many occasionally joined in the pastime. The quadrilles and waltzes were admirably performed.

Where so many beautiful and graceful women were present, it would be invidious to name one without mentioning all. As to the gentlemen, we have less hesitation, and must allude to the buoyant and youthful manners of two of the most prominent on the floor. Adjutant-General Thomas and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright. Although not very young men, they danced from dewy eve till nearly dawn of day, for after supper, at 1 o'clock, the dancing recommenced, and did not cease until 3 A. M. The night passed pleasantly, and will long linger on the memories of those who participated in its festivities.

THE VALLEY.

There are several points from which extensive views can be obtained. Prospect Rock and Rose Hill are the most frequented. The whole length of the Valley is twenty miles, and its breadth more than three.

From Cemetery Hill also is afforded a most beautiful landscape. Here our attention was attracted to the grave of a soldier who had been killed in battle during the Rebellion; his widow took the bounty and pension money, and with it erected a large monument to his memory. She gave her all to perpetrate his fame. A broken pillar marked the resting place of a young man, rich and talented, who died under most distressing circumstances. On a visit to a distant city he entered a bar-room in a state of intoxication, quaffed a glass of the maddening poison, and turned to leave the place; on reaching the doorstep he fell and fractured his skull. It was Sunday night—few passed by after the hour of his injury, and in the morning the unfortunate man was found lying insensible upon the pavement. He was unknown, and, therefore, taken to the Station House, where he died, without a sign of recognition. He possessed wealth unbounded, but it availed him not; no one took pity on the inebriate stranger in time to save his life

Harvey's Lake, on an elevation of 1000 feet above the river, is the largest body of fresh water in the State. It is located about twelve miles beyond Wilkesbarre, and much frequented during the summer season. The lake abounds with fish of a superior quality.

THE WYOMING MASSACRE.

The Wyoming massacre occurred about five miles above Wilkesbarre, on the opposite side of the river, upon the 3d of July, 1778. A force consisting of three hundred British troops and five hundred Indians, commanded by Colonel John Butler, appeared in the vicinity of Forty Fort, which was occupied by Colonel Zebulon Butler (said to be a member of the same family as his opponent), with a single company of American regulars, and about two hundred and fifty militia. The patriotic Colonel had been expecting reinforcements from the Continental army, but, obliged to yield the hope, after a council with his officers, marched out of the fort, and attacked the invaders. At first there seemed a probability of success, even against such fearful odds, for to the British and their allies the movement was unexpected and unprepared for; but, unfortunately, a command that the left wing should fall back, given upon the enemy doubling the lines on his right, was mistaken for a general order to retreat, and the discipline of the gallant little army was at once destroyed. The Indians had stealthily advanced, concealed by the underbrush, and taking advantage of the confusion, rushed forward, and murdered their prisoners as they surrendered.

Had the American maintained position for a few minutes longer, the effect of a steady fire would have defeated the British and forced their dusky associates to retire. Then Campbell could not have written his beautiful and touching poem. The names of Outalissa and Albert, Waldgrave and Gertrude would have been unknown, and history present a brighter record of the inhabitants of the "great plains" Colonel Zebulon Butler and the few that escaped took refuge in the fort. They held out until the next day, when a surrender was made under a convention with the British. Its stipulations were unheeded by the Indians, whom John Butler could not restrain, and the cruelties then enacted forced the unhappy people of Wilkesbarre and its vicinity to flee towards the Delaware, a distance of sixty miles. Almost bereft of clothing, and without food, they wandered through the wood and by the river bank. Numbers perished by the roadside and on the forest path, from exhaustion and starvation.

Brant, the Indian Chief, was not present at the battle of July 3, as represented by Campbell and other writers. On the contrary, he was at his headquarters in the Mohawk valley.

The fate of Elijah Shoemaker forms one of the most revolting incidents of the massacre. With great difficulty he reached the river, and, unable to swim, was wading through it, when a Tory named Windecker, standing on the shore, said to him, "Come out; I will protect you" Confiding in the truth of one who had often shared his hospitality, Shoemaker came towards the land, when the brutal wretch reaching one hand apparently to help him, with the other dashed out his brains with a hatchet. Shoemaker's dead body fell back into the stream.

Nearly a year elapsed before the survivors dared to seek again their once happy homes in the valley. In the meantime, General Sullivan, with a large force, by direction of Washington, had revenged their wrongs in defeating the British near Elmira and laying waste the settlements of the Six Nations, the Indian tribes who had been engaged in the terrible butchery.

WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre is named in honor of two British statesmen who warmly defended the course of the American Colonies. It has a population of seven thousand. The court-house is a large and handsome edifice, erected in 1856, built in the Romanesque style, and situated on an open square in the centre of the borough. The Supreme Court will hold its sessions in Wilkesbarre during the month of June next. Justices McKean, Thigman, and Gibson presided in the old court-house in former days. Judge Conyngham is now President Judge of the District Court. The town can boast of many substantial residences. Judge Woodward's new mansion is the most elegant. Mr. Hollenback, Judge Conyngham and Mr. Parrish have also very fine dwellings. Wilkesbarre is celebrated for its academies of learning. Some of our most prominent Philadelphians have been educated there, among others the late Bishop Bowman, Judge Joel Jones, Ovid F Johnson, and John S. Hart. Our citizens, Judge Garrick Mallery and Dr. S. D. Gross, also graduated there.

An election took place on the day we arrived at Wilkesbarre, which excited very general interest. The Burgess of the town had rendered himself extremely unpopular by his somewhat arbitrary acts and narrow views upon town improvements. The Council not co-operating with him, caused a dead lock in all municipal affairs. The residents determined to make a change, and nominated a ticket composed of members of both political parties, and carried the day by a handsome vote. The newly elected Burgess is L. P. Stark, who advocates an improved and practical order of things. He will be sustained by a Council composed of the first residents of the town, among whom is Charles Parrish, the leading spirit in every enterprise. Possessing a sound judgment and thoughtful mind, he has, by his own industry and business tact, amassed a handsome fortune. This gentleman is a young man, not more than thirty-five years old, of pleasing and gentlemanly appearance, and warmly appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. Some years since it was found necessary to erect water works, and a difference of opinion existed in the choice of a stream from whence to obtain pure and wholesome water. Many preferred the Susquehanna, which means the broad shallow river, but Mr Parrish advocated Laurel run, and, after some opposition from a few leading citizens, gained his point. This stream rises in the Wilkesbarre mountain, and is celebrated for its purity.

The prosperity and happiness which the people of the Wyoming valley now enjoy are the fruits of their forefathers' sufferings and struggles in many a painful hour. Some of its pioneers were slaughtered by the Indians in the darkness of the night. Nearly all of its original settlers were from Connecticut, and until the year 1788 they and their descendants resisted, to a great decree, the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania Many of the grants given by the Stuarts were vague, and it was almost impossible to limit their boundaries. Connecticut claimed both Luzerne and Northampton counties as her territory, and not until many years after the Revolutionary war had closed were these difficulties finally settled.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 56 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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One door below Seventh street.
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The most liberal discount allowed
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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed,
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J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §) Also, WOOL SACKS,
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 3 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH TYELL

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 rp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Price
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street.
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *fine-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY AND FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
IN FACT, for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURDAY 10th instant. Freight, taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 5 4t No. 132 South WHARVES.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 13 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING,
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 2m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMING,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSD.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVEES of the European markets, besides our own produce of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest rates. 3 29 2

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering low prices.
200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE LACES and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $1
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES we invite attention, which we offer at low
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable for ladies wear
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in fit and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

COAL.
ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM
WHITNEY & HAMILTON
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side.

GEO. A. COOK
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL Coal coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6 75 per ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 50 per ton delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt. I advise my friends, and the public generally, in their coming winter's supply now, as the price will be low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street, EMPORIUM, [4 1
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON,
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, N.S. Seventeenth street or through Despatch Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITH COAL. §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater sizes, Put at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. Also sizes $7 00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Ice titled if not full weight. 2 1

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. §

ICE COMPANIES.

KNICKERBOCKER
ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:

Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;
WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 18smwrpim

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2mlp

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
4 25m A. BROWN.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS'
SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 2 3m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, bought at the recent Government sales—to at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA!
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 205 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11 1

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved fo LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commision
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston, or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
14 §rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET,

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
PROPOSALS FOR ENGINE HOUSE
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for building the Engine House, Boiler House, and Stack for the Roxborough Water Works.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.
No bid will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.
The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.
5 8 3t] HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer of Water Department, Phila.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until
MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,
for the purchase of 843 960 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—
18 000 feet 1½ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
159,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
59,000 feet 1½ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 3 inch Pine.
84 800 feet 1 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 2 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
APRIL 21, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Erecting a Building for the Department of Engineery on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May next, at which hour the bids will be opened, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship necessary in the erection and completion of a building according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Navy Department, or at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furnish all materials, and complete the building according to the plans and specifications, and in all respects ready for occupation. They are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete the work.

If, upon the examination of the plans and specifications, it should appear that modifications can be made tending to lessen the cost of the building without impairing its strength or durability, bidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complete the building if such modifications are adopted; that is, they can bid according to the plans and specifications, and also according to such modifications as they may think proper to suggest.

Such modifications must not involve any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
4 25 wm3w Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

POSTPONEMENT.—
PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and aproved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 41 by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 25d of April, 1866, is withdrawn
4 30 mwftmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz:—
Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.
Class 2. 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons prime Timothy Hay, baled.
Class 3. 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw, baled.
Class 4. Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Fo to Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum 2, 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid, and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality.
Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed to be furnished.
The wood, hay, and straw will be subject to inspection on delivery.
Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class 4 must accompany the proposals.
All supplies to be delivered to the United States Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe as they may be required, free of expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 5 8t Department of Virginia

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.
The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.
A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all propposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tMSI

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.
PROPOSALS FOR COAL

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until TUESDAY, May 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Anthracite Coal, lump, broken, or steamboat, as follows:—
Say 2200 tons delivered by railroad on the shute at the Schuylkill works.
2000 tons delivered by boat upon the wharf at the Delaware works.
800 tons delivered by carts on the shute at the Twenty-fourth Ward works.
Bidders will state the colliery from which the coal is to be delivered, and the kind of coal bid for, and the price per ton of 2240 lbs.
The coal will be weighed at the point of delivery, and all bone, slate, and dirt rejected. No bids will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.
The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all the bids.
5 8 3t] HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer Water Department, Philadelphia.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION of Five Hundred Feet of River Wall at Fairmount Park will be received in accordance with plan and specifications made by J. C. Sidney, Architect, in the office of the Commissioner of City Property.
The Proposals should be directed to the undersigned, and be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR RIVER WALL."
Seventy per cent. will be paid monthly as the work is done; the balance when the whole is completed and accepted.
The Proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders by the Committee on City Property, at their meeting on TUESDAY, May 22, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES DIXEY,
5 9wfm6t Commissioner of City Property.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
P. W. Boward, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 S. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 166 Moretti's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Pine street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
B. A. Wellington, second and Quarry streets
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mr. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a truthful act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
BYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 26 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously penetrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 22mwf2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$98,500·00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200.000	7 3-10 per cent. loan. Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90.555
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	83 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23 750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,100	142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8.530·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·00
$1,456,850	Par. Market value	$936,960 00
	Real Estate	25,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 135. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,252,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Fenistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 18

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf23

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 23d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua B. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown.
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Samuel Godin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Ridgway Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
*WATCHES

McCULLOCH AND JEFF. DAVIS.

Secretary McCulloch has an Hour's Interview with Jeff. Davis—Mrs. Davis Visited by an Old Colored Servant and Present Steward of the Secretary—The Secretary and Party take a View of the Rip Raps, Sewall's Point, Newport News and Craney Island, and Then Leave for Washington—The Grand Jury of the Norfolk District Court to Bring in a True Bill Against Davis, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—Secretary McCulloch paid us a flying visit to-day. Accompanied by his wife, two daughters, and a daughter of Postmaster-General Dennison, he left Washington at 5 P. M. yesterday, on the United States revenue cutter *Northerner*. It was only designed to go as far as Point Lookout, the object being a pleasure sail down the Potomac river and back for recreation and health; but the weather proving so unexpectedly delightful and the sail so charmingly agreeable—scarce a ripple ruffled the smooth waters of the bay, and the misty and balmy haze of an Indian summer day gently clouded the dazzling sunlight—it was concluded to protract the voyage to this place, to take a view of the Fort and its memorable surroundings—the famous Rip Raps, which forty years of labor have not yet served to complete; Sewall's Point, once studded with Rebel batteries, and awakening loudest echoes with the thundering roar of its cannon; Newport News, the scene of that terrible naval conflict that lost to us many heroic lives, and those splendid frigates, the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, and where once lay encamped the Army of the Potomac—and, if time permitted, to take a glimpse of Craney Island, so historically renowned in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the last and most fearful war of all, against the allied forces of the rebellious South.

ARRIVAL OF BESETTING DIFFICULTIES.

At eleven A. M. the cutter *Northerner* threw out its lines upon the Baltimore steamboat wharf. Secretary McCulloch and party, with Captain McGowan, of the cutter, proceeded at once to the Fort. But neither the high official position of the distinguished visitor, or proper display of naval gilt decorating the sleeves and shoulders of Captain McGowan, could gain them admission without a pass.

"I am Secretary McCulloch," plead the official head of our national finances.

"I don't care if you was President Johnson himself, you couldn't go in here without a pass," insisted the unyielding sentinel.

A few minutes delay set matters right. The sentinel submitted the case to the corporal of the guard, who submitted it to the sergeant, as next higher in rank, who submitted it to Captain Beck, officer of the day, who submitted it to General Miles, who presented himself in person, and who graciously allowed them to pass in. After this process, which to some of the party must have revived recollections of that singularly cumulative chain of events connected with the house that Jack built, there was no further difficulty. The party enjoyed the freedom of the fort. They walked to headquarters, took the round of the casemate, and made the grand circuit of the parapet, that is to say, the lady visitors and Captain McGowan, who in the meantime had been introduced to and joined by several officers and ladies of the fort. While these were walking, talking, and sight-seeing, Secretary McCulloch employed his time differently.

THE SECRETARY CALLS ON JEFF. DAVIS.

Shortly after making himself known to General Miles, Secretary McCulloch expressed a desire to visit Jeff Davis. Of course such a request, coming from such a high official, could not be refused. The interview lasted over an hour. No one was present during the interview. Not coming in an official capacity, the visit of the Secretary did not in the slightest degree partake of the character of an official visit, and it would be simply absurd to attach to it the least significance as bearing upon the future disposal of Mr. Davis. A simple desire to see the man, and have a social chat with him as man to man, was, doubtless, the controlling impulse and desire of the Secretary. And such was the nature of the interview. It was nothing more than the social interchange of thought and feelings between two great minds. Many topics, it is to be presumed, were discussed, in which the shrewd, cultivated, and incisive vigor of their diverse minds and views shone out with brilliant effect. A prisoner, and particularly one possessing the large degree of egotism characterizing Mr. Davis, the latter, it is reasonable to conclude, could not be restrained from speaking of himself, and it was natural he should seek to divert the channel of conversation in that direction and betray a palpable eagerness to speak of his long imprisonment, his impaired health, and eagerness to be tried. Mr. McCulloch listened no doubt with mingled politeness and patience to these diversions; but all that could be wrung from him by his adroit interlocutor was the simple hope and assurance that justice would be done him. Thus the conference began, continued, and ended. Whether Mr. McCulloch went away with a better opinion of Mr. Davis than before his talk with him is best known to himself. Whatever his impression, it is not at all probable that it will swerve him in the least from what, in his high official character, he considers his duty to him as a state prisoner.

A VISITOR TO MRS. DAVIS.

Mrs. Davis is likewise honored with a visit from one of the party arriving in the *Northerner*. Her visitor was the colored steward of Secretary McCulloch, who bore him company to cater for him in his health-seeking trip. This colored disciple of Soyer in former years had been one of the family servants of Mr. Davis. He was received with becoming cordiality, and expressed himself greatly pleased with his visit. About the same time another visitor called on Mrs. Davis. The latter visitor was a gentleman from Richmond, who brought her as a present from the ladies of Richmond, a magnificent silk dress, and a costly variety of other articles appertaining to a lady's toilet. It is said that a portion of the gift embraced a tolerably cumbrous roll of Uncle Sam's greenbacks; but the latter part of the story is rumor, I do not vouch for its correctness.

SIGHTS ABOUT THE HARBOR AND DEPARTURE.

Brevet Brigadier-General Burton, commandant of the post, accompanied to the cutter the ladies of Secretary McCulloch's party. Half an hour afterwards the Secretary made his appearance, Major-General Miles, commanding the district, coming with him. At two P. M. the steamer left and completed the programme set forth above; that is, took a circuit of the harbor, viewing in turn the Rip Raps, Sewell's Point, Newport News, and Craney Island. Two hours passed in this inspecting circuit, when the cutter headed up the bay on her return to Washington. —*N. Y. Herald.*

—The four new Bishops chosen by the Southern Methodists are all men of mark within the denomination. Rev. William M. Weightman, D. D., LL.D., is a South Carolinian, and formerly edited the Charleston *Christian Advocate*. He is also well known as the biographer of Bishop Capers. He is now President of the University of Alabama, at Greensboro, in that State. Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., who is editor for many years of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and now presides over the *Episcopal Methodist*, at Richmond, Va., of which State he is a son. Rev. H. N. McTyiere, D. D., is well known as editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and the eloquent occupant of several of our pulpits. Rev. E. M. Marvin comes from Missouri, from which State he went with General Price as his chaplain into the army.

—The London *Athenæum* announces that the late Mr. Fairholt bequeathed his large collection of books of pageants, including many rare volumes, to the Society of Antiquaries. With this collection will be placed the autograph manuscript of his unfinished work on the pageants of the Middle Ages. His volumes of Shakespearian drawings and collections he left to the Museum of Stratford-on-Avon, and a few books, specially named, to the British Museum. The residue of the library is to be sold for the benefit of the Literary Fund.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS.—The well-known auctioneer, B. Scott, Jr., will hold another sale of paintings on Thursday and Friday evenings of the present week. The collection, which is a very large one, contains specimens of the best German, Flemish, Dutch, and French schools. Some of the best living artists are represented. Mr. Scott has, by his frequent sales of fine works of art, added largely to the art collections of our city, and introduced some real gems into our city. The present collection is more than ordinarily valuable, and any one can satisfy an educated taste there. It is impossible, in the limited space at our disposal, to call attention to the specialties of the collection, but a careful inspection of the lists of artists contributing will indicate the value of the whole. Large numbers of our best judges of art have visited the store in Chesnut street, above Tenth, and pronounced the exhibition admirable. As there is a growing taste for art in this city, these sales are extremely popular, and it is to be hoped that they will be continued as long as there is any demand for good pictures.

DEATH OF I. P. HUTCHINSON.—Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, Esq., expired at one o'clock this morning, at his residence, in Walnut street. His illness was brief, and for some days there have been no hopes of his recovery.

He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Hutchinson. At the time of his death he was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of the Philadelphia Saving Fund, the Philadelphia Contributionship, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and of other of our oldest and best institutions of the kind.

He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and his zealous loyalty to the Union cause was shown in many substantial ways during the Rebellion.

ENERGY TRIUMPHANT.—Messrs. Price & Wood opened their new dry goods establishment at Eighth and Filbert streets this morning. As this is an evidence of enterprise on the part of two young men who commenced business without any advantages, they are deserving of public congratulation. They started in a modest way, and by their strict and honorable business habits, their accommodating disposition to their customers, they have established a trade that is a credit to them and an addition to the business of the city. The ladies are especially jubilant in their praise.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—David Conners, who from his appearance seems to be a sailor, was arrested last night upon suspicion of an attempt to rob the house No. 129 Green street. He was found on the roof of the back kitchen. Previous to his attempting the dangerous ascent, he had removed his shoes and left them in the adjoining yard. He was committed in default of $2000 bail by Alderman Toland.

SMALL THEFT.—Simon Hackett, an aged colored individual, was arrested last evening at South street wharf, having in his possession a lot of chickens, harness, and other indescribable property. He admitted that he had stolen the goods in Newtown, N. J., and was sent back to that place to account for his misdeeds.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Hugh McKeever was driving across the railroad track at Eighteenth and Washington avenue, when the cart in which he was seated was struck by a locomotive, and the mule was instantly killed. Mr. McKeever was thrown from his vehicle and seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—Henry Palmer, Mike Mackin, Richard Gabel, and Thomas Bull were arrested last evening for attempting to create a disturbance during the fire in the vicinity of Fourth and Arch streets. They were held by Alderman Godbou to answer.

THIEVERY.—Frank McLaughlin was arrested last evening at Fourth and Arch streets, with a quantity of suspenders in his possession, for which he could not give a reasonable account. He was held by Alderman Godbou in $800 to answer.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' TRIALS.—
Mrs. Jefferson Davis was suffered to go
And visit her husband at Fortress Monroe,
And they call'd (of course) one another dears,
And the "statesman stern" was melted to tears—
Said, 'Affliction sore long time he bore,"
And he'd rather not suffer any more,
That it wasn't right, but decidedly wrong
To shut him up in that casemate strong.
Mrs. D., to settle the statesman's gall,
Said, 'My dear, you'll never be tried at all,
"And"—here Jeff. D. turn'd round to his wife
And said, "I am tried every hour of my life;
"I'm tried by the fare, I hate the grub,
"And the water sometimes is as clear as mud;
"But the sorest trial they've put me through
"Since the time I was torn away from you,
"The worst priva ion I've had to endure,
"Was my keeper's refusal to procure
"From the 'STAR,' that house of increasing note,
"A pair of PANTS and a VEST and COAT,
"For I read the papers and all say go
"And buy SPRING SUITS of PERRY & CO.
"So, if you desire that calm were mine,
"Buy me a suit at SIX HUNDRED AND NINE;
"And then, if they won't this child release,
"I still believe I could—die in peace."
Would you be attired in the best Clothing to be obtained in Philadelphia? Go to the Star. Would you obtain the lowest prices and the best and latest styles? You can obtain them at that emporium. Do you wish a suit made to order? The Star has every variety of piece goods, and employs none but the best cutters and workmen. We solicit an examination of our stock.
N. B.—Clothing made to order at short notice.
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.
PERRY & CO.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—
Some Down-East chap, of talents deep,
Has invented a strange machine,
In which a man goes with a sheep,
And, very soon after, is seen
Coming forth, and feeling quite full
From dining on roasted mutton;—
Wearing, too, a new suit—all-wool—
Complete in each seam and button;
Though it may hardly last as well
As work which Tower Hall doth sell!
WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " ... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youth's, and Boys. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.
TO CLOTHING DEALERS.
Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A MOST EXCELLENT TONIC for any season of the year is Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It strengthens the stomach and bowels, and promotes the general health; it is certain also to expel worms, and affords immediate relief to nervous, fretting, restless children. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, $1.
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Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Also, fine Curtains, from $2 to $50, all from Auction, and unusually cheap, selling at less prices than before the war, at W. Henry Patten's Shade and Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of curtains from auction, which are slightly soiled, will be sold half price. They are the most elegant ever introduced in Philadelphia. They were bought low, and will be sold cheap. Those in search of bargains would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's West End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing, quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

LACE CURTAINS, only one dollar; only think of it! Lace curtains, one dollar. Very heavy and much finer curtains, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest curtains ever imported, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market-man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

ASTHMA.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry tenacious phlegm. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* will in some cases give immediate relief. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.
"An Old Lady Friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.

WINDOW SHADES, ONLY $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Also, Lace Curtains, One Dollar.
At Patten's Curtain and Upholstery Store.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of cholera, summer complaints, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mattings and carpets laid, town and country, *positively* when ordered, at
PATTEN'S Upholstery Store,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

THERE is no danger of *getting bit* where there are no "barkers." Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers, under the Continental, have no "barkers" at their doors to seek custom, but they secure and maintain their custom by giving first-class goods and workmanship at the same prices as are charged for inferior goods at other houses.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.—Lash's five dollar Washing Machine is the best washer in the market. Call and see it, at
No. 727 MARKET street.

PATTEN'S DOLLAR CURTAINS and Dollar Shades The wonder is he can sell them so low. It is a fact, however. All are getting bargains at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Those desiring photographs will find at B. F. Remer's Gallery specimens of such perfect execution that cannot fail to please them. Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

CURTAINS.—Lace Curtains, new Auction Curtains, One Dollar, at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR—No humbug.—Real Gilt Shades only one dollar, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

MATTRESS AND BEDDING made over at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GOELLER—EDMUNDS.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Daniel Washburne, Mr. PHILIP GOELLER, Jr., to Miss HANNAH S. EDMUNDS, daughter of the late Franklin D. Edmunds, Esq.

LOPER—SHEPHERD.—At Camden, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. V. D. Reed, Mr. ELIJAH LOPER, of Bridgeton, N. J., to Miss MARY SHEPHERD, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On the 8th instant, ELLA, youngest daughter of Dr. John R. and Sarah Ann Atkinson, in the 11th year of her age.

BUNKER.—On the 7th instant, Mr. HARRY BUNKER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Weccacoe Fire Engine Company, Board of Delegates of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Southwark Lodge, No. 146, I. O. of O. F., and Mount Zion Encampment, No. 24, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 527 Mellwain street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Ground.

SEITZINGER.—On the 6th day of May, Mrs. ANN SEITZINGER, relict of Jacob W. Seitzinger, deceased.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Clear Spring, near Reading, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, at 11½ o'clock To proceed to the Charles Evans Cemetery. **

STILEMAN.—On the 5th instant, RICHARD STILEMAN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1149 Sophia street, on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HANDLES FOR SHOVELS, SPADES, Rakes, Forks, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Awls, Screw Drivers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MINIATURE GARDEN TOOLS AND those of full size—a variety of them may be found at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR BROILING SHAD, THE WIRE Broiler is preferable to a gridiron, as both sides may be cooked without changing the fish, and thus breaking it in pieces. It therefore looks nicer upon your table. It is also of use in toasting bread, broiling steaks, chops, etc. Several sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. I. JORDAN,
No. 229 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Neutral Vessels in Chili.

An official decree from the Government of Chili declares that neutral vessels which communicate with the ships of the Spanish squadron, or which furnish them with fuel, provisions, ammunition, or other supplies, will not be permitted to enter or load in any part of the republic.

Contraband Coal in South America.

The Department of State has been officially informed by the Spanish Government that fossil coal, the product of the mines of Chili, declared to be contraband of war by the commander of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific, will only be considered such contraband of war in case of its being despatched from Chilian ports destined for the enemy's ships.

United States Mail Contract.

The Post Office Department has made a contract for the conveyance of the mails from New Orleans to Mobile and back daily in suitable steamboats; also to carry the mails from New Orleans, by way of Galveston, to Indianola and back three times a week in suitable steamships.

Telegraphic Communication with the West Indies.

The President has approved the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the West India Islands and the Bahamas. It provides that the International Ocean Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, their successors and assigns, shall have the sole privilege, for a period of fourteen years, to lay, construct, land, maintain, and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines and cables in and over the waters, islands, shores, and lands over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida to the island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands.

The company shall at all times give the United States the free use of said cable or cables, to a telegraphic operator of its own selection, to transmit any messages to and from its military, naval, and diplomatic or consular agents; and the company shall keep all its lines open to the public for the transmission for daily publication of markets and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages, despatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received, and the Company shall not be permitted to charge and collect for messages transmitted through any of its submarine cables more than the rate of $3·50 for messages of ten words; subject, however, to the power of Congress to alter and determine said rates; provided that the International Ocean Telegraph Company shall, within the period of three years from the passage of this act, cause the said submarine cable or cables to be laid down, and that the said cable or cables shall be in successful operation for the transmission of messages within the said period of five years; otherwise this grant to be null and void, and Congress reverses the power to, at any time, alter or repeal the above act.

The President has also approved the bill extending the time for the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, until the 27th of June, 1866. The time for completing each succeeding section of one hundred miles is to be reckoned from that date. This bill also extends for two years the time for commencing and completing the Northern Pacific Railroad and all its several sections.

Reception of a Religious Delegation.

The President, to-day, by appointment, gave an audience to the delegates of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session at Georgetown. North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, only were represented, it having been said that those appointed from the other Southern States had not the means to pay the expenses of travelling hither. The presiding officer of the Conference introduced the delegates severally to the President, remarking that they had, by a resolution unanimously adopted, come to pay their respects to him.

Alluding to the fiery ordeal through which the Southern people had passed, he said he need not remind the President of the difficulties which environed them, and the poverty with which they were suffering. To this might be ascribed the small number of ministers and lay delegates present at the Conference. He might continue his remarks, but feared to trespass on the President's indulgence.

He however prayed that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the President, and that the Lord would give him the requisite wisdom and strength to perform his important duties. To this the brethren responded with an emphatic "Amen."

The President thanked the delegates sincerely for the compliment which they had paid him by this visit. He trusted that the prayer they had offered would be heard and answered by the Power to which it was addressed, and that all honest efforts of the Conference would be crowned with success. He hoped the day was not distant when peace and prosperity would be restored to an undivided country.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 96½; Illinois Central, 119; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 106½; Hudson River, 109½; Canton Company, 58½; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie Railroad, 78½; Treasury Seven three-tenths 102½; Ten-forties, 96; Five-twenties, 102¼ Gold, 129½.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Flour is buoyant; the high grades have advanced 50c. Meat firm; receipts small. Corn steady, white, 84@85c.; yellow, 80c. Oats dull at 56c. Provisions active. Bacon Shoulders, 14@14¼c. Bulk ditto, 12½@13c. Sugars firm. Coffee dull. Whisky steady at $2·25½@2·26.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700	U S 5-20s 62.Its.	102½	100 sh Cata pf..... s5	31
$2000	City 6s mun...	98½	100 sh Hest..... b30	30½
$2000	do.....new	98½	50 sh do.....b30	30½
$5000	Gold....s30	129	100 sh do.....b30	30½
200 sh	13th & 15th b60	20½	14 sh Lit Sch	55
100 sh	do b30	20½	20 sh Penna R.....	54½
100 sh	do.....b60	21	200 sh Susq Can...s5	16½
100 sh	do.....s60	21	100 sh Read....b30	53·44
2 sh	Comi Bk	52½	100 sh do.....	53·44

SECOND BOARD

$5000	City 6s new .	98½	300 sh Hestonv..b30	30½
$2000	do	98½	2 sh Cam & Am ...	126
$1000	Pa 2d m 6s....	95	3 sh do.....	127
$1500	Phil. & E 6s...	91	10 sh 7th Nat Bank.	94
4 sh	Leh Val.....	61	400 sh N Y & M'dC...	9½
100 sh	Ocean	8½		

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Senate.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) introduced a bill to regulate the transmission of nitro-glycerine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced a bill to regulate appointments and removals to and from office.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) asked for the reading of the bill.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) said it was too long to be read. The bill was ordered to be printed.

A bill to incorporate the National Theological Institute of the District of Columbia was passed. The object of the Institute is the education of colored men for the ministry.

A resolution was adopted to print five thousand copies of the Smithsonian Report.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report upon the expediency of providing by law that no public officer shall deposit Government funds, except in the United States Sub-treasuries, where such exist, and in the United States Treasury in Washington city. Adopted.

The House resolution appointing a Commissioner to select a site for the New York Post Office was passed.

The bill to prevent the introduction of cholera was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Rice (Mass.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked the unanimous consent of the House to report a bill to allow to Vice-Admiral Farragut a Secretary, with the rank, sea-pay, and allowance of a Lieutenant of the Navy. He explained the necessity of it, saying that eminent and conspicuous officer had no staff, and had to attend personally to all his correspondence, although his eyesight had become very much impaired.

Unanimous consent was given, and the bill was reported and passed.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the twenty-third section of the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress relating to passports, which repealed the then existing law in reference to persons liable to military duty. The bill was considered and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the constitutional amendment reported from the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) addressed the House in support of the amendment proposed.

He said it was to be expected that the joint resolution would receive opposition and denunciation from the "unrepentant thirty-three." It was therefore useless to waste argument upon them. It was also to be expected that the six Johnsonian new converts to Democracy would vote against the measure, commencing with the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond), and ending with the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Smith), who had the disease in its mildest and most amiable form. On them, too, argument was useless. There must, therefore, be thirty-nine votes against the measure, and he wanted that there should be no more. So far from treason being made odious, it was the most popular institution of the South. Treason has been made popular there, and loyalty had been made odious. The loyal man in the South was compelled, by public opinion there, fostered and encouraged by the Administration, to stand aside. Probst was to be hanged, and Alexander H. Stephens, one of the chief conspirators, was to have a seat in the United States Senate. What a mockery was this? The time would come when the poor miserable Dutchman would come to the same bar with the Vice-President, who aided in murdering 200,000, and then these things would be made all even. He believed there was a necessity for a future world, in order that the great inequalities of the present world might be rectified.

Mr. Shank (Ky.) next took the floor in opposition to the measure.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Wachschlager & Palmer vs. Bartlett Smith & Co. An action to recover the difference between the contract price for a quantity of refined oil, which the plaintiffs had contracted to deliver, and the price it brought at public sale; the defendants, it is alleged, having declined to take the oil.

The contract was for the delivery of 500 barrels of oil, at 60 cents per gallon, and it is alleged that the defendants purchased the contract at 63 cents per gallon; but, when the plaintiffs notified them that they were ready to deliver the oil, the defendants refused to take it, and it was then sold at public sale, with notice to them, at 54½ cents per gallon. On trial.

District Court No. 1.—President Judge Sharswood, has completed its list for the week and adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce, is still engaged with the case of Hitlow vs. Hitlow before reported.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Samuel Williams, colored, was charged with the larceny of $20, the property of J. Mathews, colored.

The testimony for the prosecution was that the son of Ma news enlisted as a substitute, received some money, and sent $200 to his father by Williams. He went to see Williams, who told him that his son had sent him $280, but that $100 was his, and that he wanted and obtained $20 for his trouble.

But it seems that young Mathews owed $100 to Williams, and gave him the money; and after persuasion by Williams, he sent $100 to his father. Williams asked $20 for his trouble, which was given by Mathews. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Daniel and Michael Mooney were charged with the larceny of two cows, valued at $100, the property of James Brown.

The prosecutor saw his cows on Sunday, March 4, about 9 o'clock in the evening, and found they were gone on Monday morning. That evening he found at a tan-yard in Richmond two hides, which he identified as those of his cows. A witness testified that on Sunday night he was about one hundred yards from Brown's stable, and saw two men driving two cows from the above mentioned stable.

He waited till they came near him, and saw the men driving the cows—one of whom he identified as Daniel Mooney. By the counsel for the defendants it was attempted to prove that this was a bribed witness; but he failed in this. Still on trial.

—Thirty-three Missouri newspapers sustain President Johnson.

—General Braxton Bragg is living on a farm in Alabama, acting as agent for another person.

—Colonel Walter E. Preston died of typhoid fever last week, while on a visit to Gen. Hays, in Jackson, Tennessee.

—Major V. Wynne, formerly of Forrest's staff, has become a candidate for Solicitor in Sumner county, Tennessee.

—General J. P. Simms, formerly of the Rebel army, has been admitted to practice law in Augusta, Ga.

—Mr. Olinger, the Sheriff of Sullivan county, Tenn., died recently of smallpox, contracted during a trip to Nashville.

—Jenny Lind sang at Cannes during Easter Week, it being the first time she had ever appeared in France.

—Advices from New Zealand report that the natives at Oputiki were murdering all the Europeans they could capture.

—Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has an agent at Chicago buying beef for his factory hands. He is said to sell at cost, transportation added.

—Hurd & Houghton will publish, early in May, "Six Months at the White House"—a series of personal recollections of President Lincoln, by Carpenter, the artist.

—The Paris *Monde* apologizes for the St. Bartholomew of Barletta, by the suggestion that the 60 Protestants in the town "provoked" the 30,000 Catholics.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents.

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Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute.

CHOLERA.

The attention of the Public is called to the fact that Epidemic Cholera has no premonitory symptoms. The Diarrhœa, which is supposed to be its forerunner, is the disease itself in its first stage, and is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that this Diarrhœa or Looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that Cholera must be attended with Cramps. In the early stage there is often no Griping or Cramps, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested by the use of a proper preventive, which is offered in
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ESTABLISHED 1833.
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